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## GREAT BRITAIN'S DECISION ON THE MAN-POWER ISSUE

Raises Age Limit to 50 and Decides on the Extension of Conscription to Ireland—Strong Nationalist Opposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, London (Wednesday)—Summarized, the Government's man-power proposals introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, in the House of Commons, are: Age limit raised to 50 and to 55 in specified cases such as doctors; power to cancel all exemptions; ministers of religion for non-combatant service; boys of 18½, with six months' training, to be sent to front; clear cut in civil service of the few men below 25; comb out above 25; 50,000 miners for the army, additional to 50,000 now being recruited; essential industries to be very strictly combed out; calling up no longer to be reduced from 14 days to 7; tribunals to become smaller bodies and consist of nominated persons, and grounds of exemption to be stereotyped; rights of appeal to be limited; conscription for Ireland immediately, but as no register has been completed for Ireland, some weeks might elapse before actual enrollment.

Detailed press forecasts of the Government's proposals robbed Mr. Lloyd George's speech of one element of surprise, and, in his review of the recent battle, he added little not already known. Nevertheless his speech may be regarded in the future as marking the turning point in this war and in the country's history, especially in the emphasis with which he declared for compulsion in Ireland. Nothing in the forecasts had prepared the country for this emphasis.

As the newspapers had prophesied the Prime Minister's speech contained reference to the Government's intention to introduce, on its own responsibility, proposals for self-government in Ireland, but this, meantime, did not bulk largely in his speech and conscription for Ireland was put forward from events, home rule being quite another issue, so much so that the Prime Minister and Cabinet had not yet read the Irish convention report which had come to hand the previous day. Mr. Lloyd George made this statement replying to interruptions by Mr. Devlin.

The House was naturally crowded in anticipation of the Premier's statement, and members overflowed into the side galleries, which were also very full. The Japanese Ambassador was prominent in the distinguished strangers' gallery throughout the proceedings, as was also Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of Irish Convention.

The speech had a stormy passage. At some points, interruptions and talk were such that the Premier had to resume his seat for some moments. On the other hand, although at times there was excited and hostile shouting from the Nationalist benches and a more or less steady stream of interjections from other quarters of the House, the atmosphere yesterday gave little reason for thinking there will be a fierce storm over the Government's proposals.

The Prime Minister laid great emphasis on the importance of time, and Mr. Asquith, who emphasized the gravity of the situation and declared he would consider all proposals in the light of it, admitted this plea, but held that much might be gained by avoiding a precipitate rushing of the bill through the House. Mr. Devlin also insisted on delay, as regarded the Irish proposals, until the Convention's recommendations had been carefully considered.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The text of the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, yesterday, is as follows:

"We have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war. There is a lull in the storm, but the hurricane is not over. Doubtless we must expect more fierce outbreaks and ere it is finally exhausted there will be many more."

"The fate of the Empire, the fate of Europe and the fate of liberty throughout the world may depend on the success with which the very last of these attacks is resisted and countered."

The Government, therefore, propose to submit to Parliament today certain recommendations in order to assist this country and the Allies to weather the storm. They will involve, I regret, extreme sacrifices on the part of large classes of the population and nothing would justify them but the most extreme necessity and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred in our national life."

"Before I come to the circumstances which led up to our submitting these proposals to Parliament, I ought to say one word as to why Parliament was not immediately summoned. Since the battle began the Government have been engaged almost every hour in concerting with the Allies the necessary measures to assist the armies to deal with the emergency."

"The proposals which we intend submitting to Parliament required very close and careful examination, and I think there is this advantage

## BOLO REVELATIONS DISCUSSED BY PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The postponement of Bolo Pasha's execution has caused considerable speculation in the press, as such action by the Government indicates that Bolo's statements must have an important bearing on certain cases now pending.

M. Ignace is credited with the remark in the lobbies yesterday that Bolo's statements were such that it was impossible to overlook them, and would require verification by certain people being confronted with each other, which would be done in the public interest. There were further conferences yesterday at the Palais de Justice, and Bolo has made further declarations.

## GERMANS FIGHT TO STRAIGHTEN LINES

Present Attack on the British North of Arras and on French in the South Is Attempt to Make Dangerous Salient Safe

Forced by the very nature of the conditions in which he finds himself into a continuation of his great offensive, General Ludendorff has struck again, as was almost inevitable, north and south of the new salient forced into the Allies' lines, with the intention of straightening his own line so as to make it safer for himself and more difficult for General Foch to counter-attack.

After a tremendous bombardment he advanced on the north between the La Bassée canal and Armentières and on the south across the Ailette in the direction of the Oise-Aisne canal.

In the north the full weight of his attack fell on that piece of the line which runs north from the canal to the River Lys. As a result of the fighting he forced his way into the village of Richebourg St. Vaast, three miles north of the canal but only about three-quarters of a mile beyond his own front. Whilst simultaneously he reached the little town of Laventie, some two miles beyond his own trenches and about two miles south of the River Lys.

So far there is little to show the weight of the attack or how seriously it is intended to develop. And the same facts apply to the retirement of the French in the south, in the direction of Coucy-le-Château. The fighting here appears to have been somewhat severe. But the French were not merely resisting the advance, but deliberately retreating from a dangerous salient, so as to strengthen their own line whilst inflicting the greatest damage possible on the enemy.

It is apparently the British line upon which the real weight of the new attack is intended once more to fall, and the reason for this is it is easy to understand. Absolutely balked in his efforts to remove the "pillar" of Arras by a direct assault, General Ludendorff is endeavoring to turn it, and to compel its evacuation by outflanking the Arras positions. So far, however, if the attack is really in force, it has accomplished extremely little. The advance positions have been occupied, as is usually the case on such occasions,

(Continued on page two, column two)

## GERMANY EXPECTED CANADA'S CAPTURE

Strength of German-American Alliance Declared to Have Been Such Before War That This Hope Was Entertained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National German-American Alliance and numerous other German societies in the United States had gained such strength in the United States at the outbreak of the present war that the people of Germany entertained great hopes that 550,000 German reservists, aided, it was thought, by many Americans, would seize the opportunity to capture Canada. This statement was made before the Senate Sub-Committee today by Dr. Earl E. Sperry, professor of history at Syracuse University.

Dr. Sperry read extracts from the book called "German-America, Mobilized," which was published under the auspices of the German Government for circulation in Germany to inform the people there of what the German-Americans in the United States were doing to aid the fatherland. This book was written by Karl Junger and contained an introduction by Admiral von Knorr, a fact which Dr. Sperry interpreted as making the book in reality an official utterance of the German Government.

The extracts quoted by Dr. Sperry from this book, which was written in 1915, indicated that the German-American Alliance was, from the viewpoint of the German Government, a military and separatist movement, thoroughly in sympathy with the German ideals of world domination.

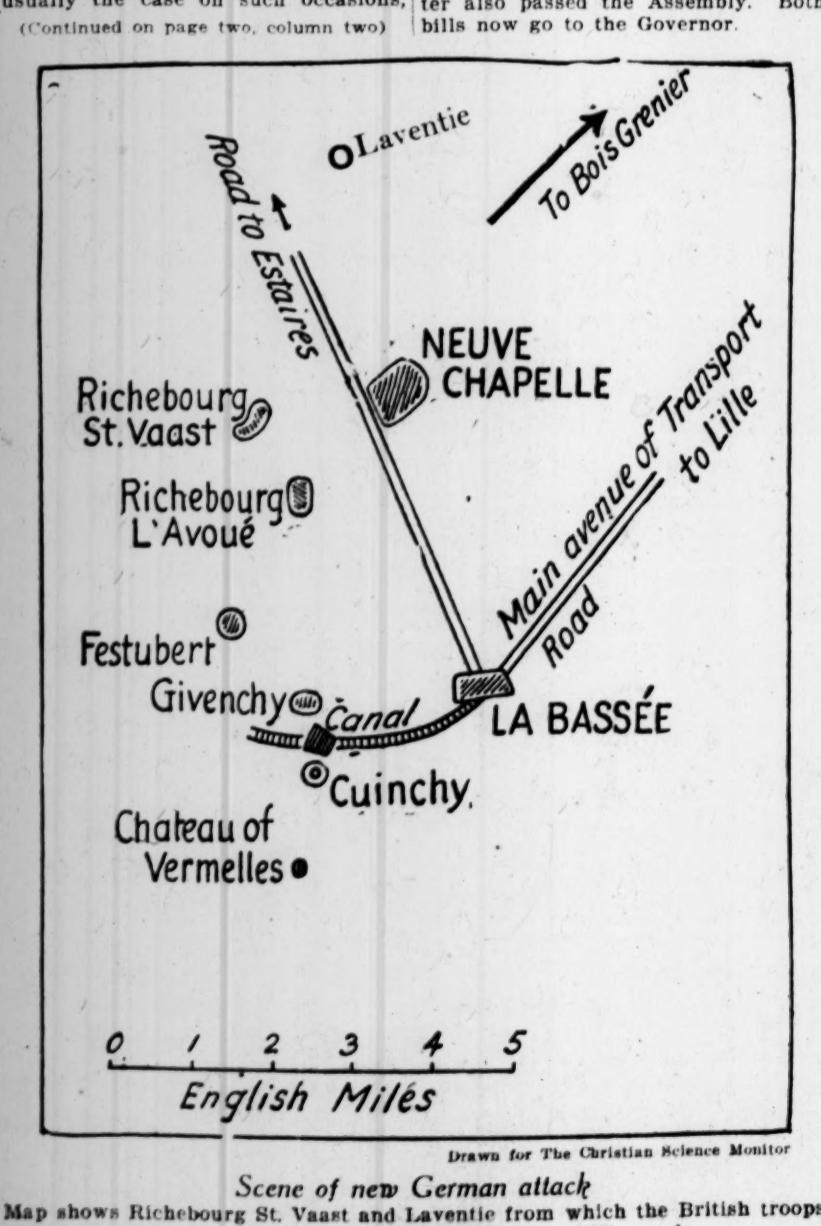
That the German-Americans in the United States would rally to the aid of the German empire in a move against Canada was taken for granted in Berlin, according to the testimony submitted by Dr. Sperry.

The fact also that the fatherland appreciated the sympathetic attitude and the active propaganda carried on in the United States by the German-American Alliance and its subordinate branches is indicated by the following extract from the pen of Admiral von Knorr, which was read into the official record.

"This war has fused the Deutschtum of the whole world into a single mighty unit, but nowhere more in America, that land which before the war was completely flooded and dominated by English gold. What the Americans of German descent have done for Germany by incessant education and indefatigable assistance is so unselfish, so magnificent and so overwhelming that it will remain forever engraved in letters of gold in this war's record of honor."

Again this statement from the same book. "The war has well shown the importance of the National German-American Alliance, which, under the lead of its president, Dr. Hexamer, has carried on an extremely active agitation in favor of Germany and has directed comprehensive activities for its assistance."

Anti-German Bills Passed  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly passed without a dissenting vote the Robinson bill intended to annul the charter of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York. The Slater bill to create a commission to expunge from textbooks of public schools all seditious and disloyal matter also passed the Assembly. Both bills now go to the Governor.



## GENERAL MAURICE TELLS OF ATTACKS

Service of the United Press Associations  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Germans this morning renewed their northern attacks from east of Armentières as far as Messines, General Maurice, director of operations military at the War Office announced this afternoon.

"They entered our line between the Lys and the Douve and captured a considerable portion of Ploegsteert wood (two miles south of the Douve)," he said.

## GERMANY'S NEW DEMANDS ON RUSSIA

Include Immediate Disarmament of Fleet and Conclusion of Russian Peace With Ukraine—Russian Delegates Detained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)

The Germans have demanded the immediate disarmament of Russia's fleet and the conclusion of Russian peace with Ukraine, also the discontinuance of the destruction of ships and Finnish harbors and fortifications. Gun sites and parts of land batteries must be loaded on barges to be anchored in the outer bay of Gustavsvärn by April 11. The crews of all Russian warships must return to Russia, excepting a small company on each vessel.

Four of the Russian delegates, recently sent to protest against the German landing in Finland, have been detained for military considerations.

Kazan Reported Independent

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Kazan province in Eastern European Russia has been proclaimed an independent republic by the Congress of Peasants in that province, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. The Council of People's Commissioners has been notified to this effect. Kazan province is in the Volga region and its capital, Kazan, is situated on the Kazanka River near the point of its confluence with the Volga, 430 miles east of Moscow. The population of more than 2,000,000 is over one-half Russian and more than one-fourth Tatar. Its area is 24,600 square miles.

Mr. Lenin for War on Japan

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, in a speech here yesterday, said that possibly Russia would have to declare war on Japan in connection with the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

Russia's National Flag

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Russia's national flag henceforward will be red with the inscription "Soviet Socialist Federative Republic" (Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic). This was decided upon today in a resolution passed unanimously by the central executive committee of the All-Russian Soviets. Mr. Sverdloff, proposing the resolution, said it was imperative to decide the question of the flag immediately, as "the Russian flag will have to wave over the embassies in Berlin and Vienna and we cannot have the old tricolor, so I think it most proper to adopt the red flag under which we fought and gained victory."

Anti-German Bills Passed

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly

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ance of the State of New York. The

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limitless work of the Red Cross as he had viewed it in France, his heartfelt praise given free expression as he moved from scene to scene in the never-ceasing panorama of personal sacrifices.

"These angels of mercy are tireless in their efforts to bring comfort to our boys over there," said the doctor. He spoke of the beautiful spirit exhibited on every hand; of the work among the destitute, and the blessings that are showered upon them by those who are subjects of their benefactions. He urged that the women at home keep knitting and sending the comforts which mean so much to those in service.

Harvey D. Gibson, organizer and general manager talked of the financial department, referring to the inception of the work a few months ago, when 150 letters a day were considered a problem, and the 15,000 which are flooding headquarters at the present time.

"When the \$103,000,000 was pledged we were in a quandary as to how much of it could be collected; but when the smoke of the campaign had cleared away we found ourselves over the top to the extent of \$3,000,000." This vast sum was placed in the hands of the War Council, audited, with all other receipts, by the War Department of the United States, and a certified report made of all funds received. He claimed that the funds had been judiciously spent, and while criticisms had arisen, such mistakes as had been discovered were remedied to the extent that the general conduct of the Red Cross work possessed the confidence of Congress.

Mrs. August Belmont of New York gave her experiences while in France and Great Britain, enlarging upon the inspiration she received from first hand knowledge of the great work which is being accomplished by the Red Cross. Conditions in Belgium and France, she said, call for constant effort on the part of American citizens. She had encountered criticisms, but in the splendidly unselfish endeavors in behalf of the soldiers, she continued, were a credit to the organization and the legions of loving hearts that are sustaining the work.

Tuesday evening 1200 persons sat down to dinner at the Copley Plaza, following which the delegates viewed the Red Cross motion pictures.

## GERMANY'S NEW DEMANDS ON RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

armed force at Vladivostok has been sent to the Japanese consul there by a committee, representing the All-Siberian Soviets. Copies have been delivered to all the other foreign consuls in Vladivostok.

The protest says that the indignation among the Russian masses caused by the landing has been intensified by the statement issued by Admiral Kato, the Japanese commander. It is denied that Japanese in Vladivostok are in danger, and the declaration is made that the landing is an interference in domestic affairs, similar to the Japanese participation in the civil war at Biagovitchensk, in the Amur Province, where they are charged with having taken up arms against the authority of the Soviet.

The murder of Japanese at Vladivostok, it is said, was clearly of a provocative character and cannot be charged to the legal authorities. The protest declares that the Japanese interference is an openly reactionary movement which threatens relations between the Japanese and Russian peoples. Deep friendship for the laboring masses in Japan and other countries is expressed in the protest, which adds that they will undoubtedly raise their voices to compel the Japanese Government to withdraw.

Communication with that portion of Manchuria where General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has been operating, has been cut. A Siberian committee, which has been conferring with a Chinese delegation at Chita for the purpose of stopping raids by General Semenoff and restoring order on the Siberian railway, has returned to Irkutsk and asks that troops be dispatched, presumably to begin operations against General Semenoff.

Russian newspapers charge that the Japanese have supplied General Semenoff with artillery for the purpose of undermining the Soviet authority in Siberia.

### Japan Explains Landing

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By the Associated Press)—The landing of a Japanese force at Vladivostok was in consequence of increased disorders and the killing of Japanese there, the Admiralty announces. Conditions in Vladivostok were constantly becoming more dangerous, the announcement says. There was no police protection and some Japanese were killed. Consequently a number of marines from a Japanese warship were landed this morning to protect residents of the city.

### German Ambassador to Russia

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Bolshevik Government, according to an announcement in the Izvestia, has consented to the nomination of Count von Mirbach, former German Minister to Greece, as German Ambassador to Russia. Peace negotiations with the Ukrainian Rada have been opened by the Russian Government.

### Russian Food Problem

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—"We entertain no illusions. Victory over famine can not be expected under the existing circumstances," declared Mr. Bruckhoff, a member of the National Food Department, at last night's session of the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies. "Famine," he continued, "has spread among the great masses of the people, owing chiefly to the disorganized transportation. There

is plenty of grain in Siberia, northern Caucasus and in the Don region. In Siberia there are 150,000,000 poods of grain, and in the Don province there are 5,000,000 poods, but the regular export to needy sections is difficult to organize."

Instead of the 35,000,000 poods of grain necessary monthly for a "semi-hunger ration," only 15,000,000, or at the most 20,000,000, were obtainable, he said.

Of 4000 locomotives which Russia possessed before the recent German advance, 1000 were disabled, he added.

### Leon Trotsky's New Post

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday) (By the Associated Press)—Leon Trotsky, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed Joint Minister of War and Marine. He has been acting as Minister of War since the Government was removed to Moscow.

## GERMANS FIGHT TO STRAIGHTEN LINES

(Continued from page one)

when an enormous force is thrown on a particular piece of a line, held in nothing like such great strength, but the battle positions beyond are still unaffected. It will take a very much heavier attack than yet delivered to effect these. What remains to be discovered is, if this is really General Ludendorff's intent, or if the next effort to smash through to Paris and the coast is to come elsewhere.

Second Phase of Battle Delayed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Discussing the situation on the western front with a reliable authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that it is considered probable that the Germans commenced an attack on Tuesday on the Armentieres-La Bassee front, though it was probably not on a large scale or of serious importance.

This informant does not consider that last Thursday's attack should be characterized as the second phase of the German effort, which he believes will not come for another three weeks. When it does come it will probably come at one of two points, either on the French right at the Coucy bend, or north of Arras, which would be an attempt to turn Vimy Heights, and incidentally gain the channel ports.

Upon referring to the action of March 28, east of Arras, the opinion was expressed that this was the most critical point of the whole battle. East of Arras the Germans had concentrated six divisions in the front line and four in support and between Boiry and Serris 12 divisions.

The exploits of Clos's scratch detachments, who filled the breach south of the Somme, were referred to as one of the outstanding incidents of the gigantic battle. For four days British labor units, American engineers, balloon detachments and so forth, held the line.

The Christian Science Monitor's informant considers that the Austrian offensive against Italy will now be postponed for three or four weeks.

As to the Russian situation, he believes that Leon Trotsky has now grasped the true inwardness of Germany's attitude toward the Russian revolution and is endeavoring to form a Russian army.

### German Report of Aircraft Losses

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—"The losses in March of enemy aerial fighting forces in the western theater amount to 23 captive balloons and 340 airplanes," said a German War Office statement last night. "Of the latter 158 were brought down behind our lines. The others were observed to fall within the enemy's positions. We lost 81 airplanes and 11 captive balloons."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday night says:

"North of La Bassee Canal we penetrated into English and Portuguese positions.

"On both sides of the Somme there have been violent artillery duels.

"On the southern bank of the Oise we threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne Canal between Coucy le Chateau and Brancourt.

"Lively artillery duels have frequently developed on the battle front. On the south bank of the Oise the troops of Generals von Schoeller and Wohlraus again have attacked the enemy.

"Between the Oise and Folembray they advanced across the Ailette and as far as the Oise-Aisne Canal and, in a fierce battle, captured the stubbornly defended wood east of Gouy. Attacking from the north and east they climbed the slopes of the height east of Coucy le Chateau and captured by storm strongly fortified enemy positions. Quenay and Landricourt were taken and Coucy le Chateau fell early this morning."

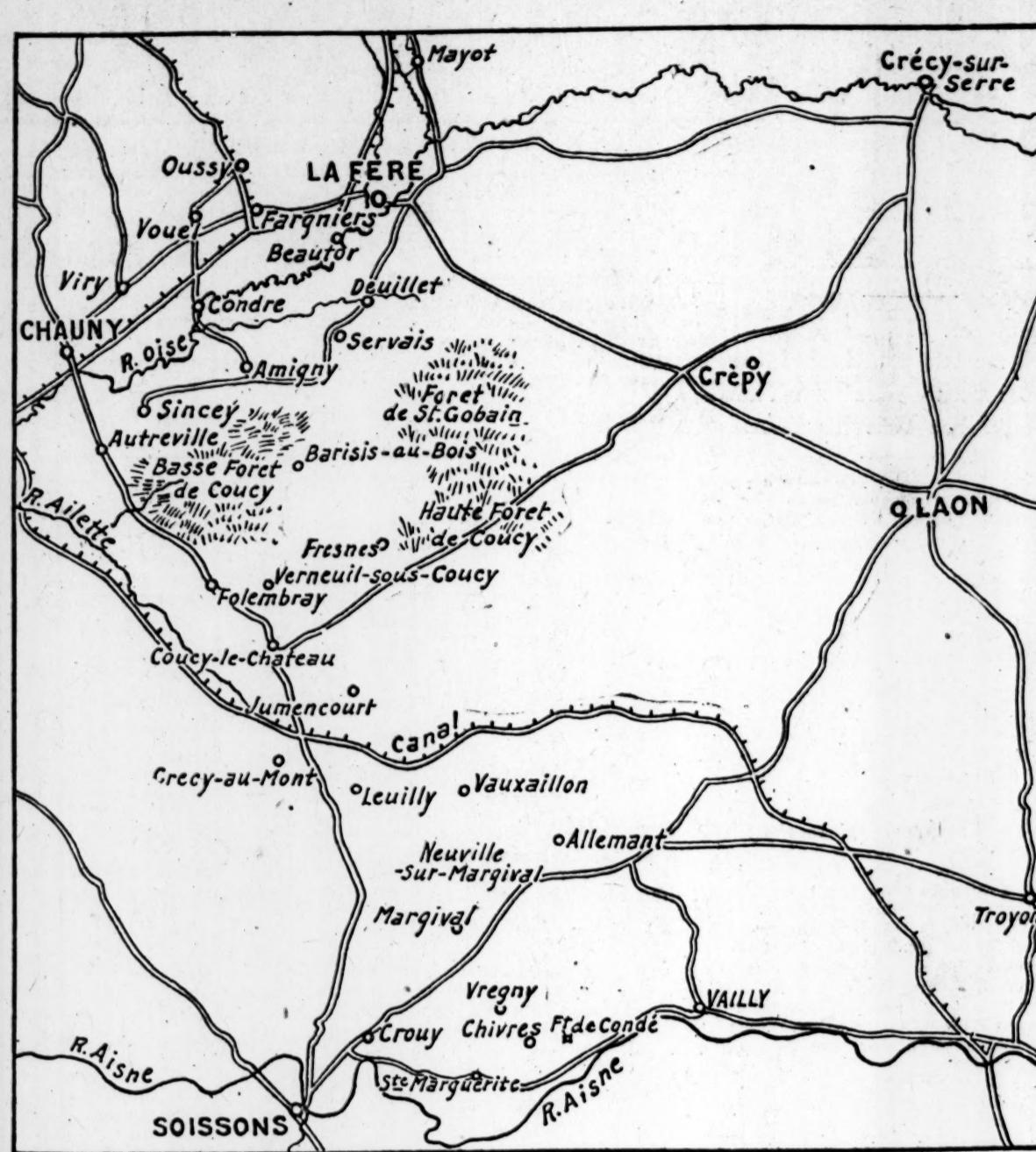
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's official announcement follows:

"On the front north of La Bassee Canal fierce fighting continued during the night. Our troops are holding the line of the rivers Lawe and Lys and are heavily engaged with the enemy at the river crossings at Escaudain and Bac St. Maur.

On the southern flank of attack, Givency, into which the enemy at one time forced him way, was recaptured later in the day by a successful counter-attack by the fifty-fifth division, which took 750 prisoners in this area.

"Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment of our positions east and north of Armentieres, as far as the Ypres-Comines Canal. Fighting is reported to have commenced on the southern portion of this front.

"On the British front south of the Somme there was local fighting yes-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map illustrates reports of fighting on left bank of the Oise

French batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Coucy-le-Chateau

terday evening at certain points, with-  
out changing the situation."

The War Office issued a statement on Tuesday night, which reads:

"This morning, after an intense bombardment of our positions from La Bassée Canal to the neighborhood of Armentieres, strong hostile forces attacked the British and Portuguese troops holding this sector of our front. Favored by a thick mist, which made observation impossible, the enemy succeeded in forcing his way into the Allies' positions in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart and Cardonne Farm."

"After heavy fighting lasting throughout the day the enemy succeeded in forcing back the Portuguese troops in the center and the British troops on the flanks of the line of the River Lys, between Estaires and Bac St. Maur.

"We held our positions on both banks about Givenchy and Fleurbaix. At both these latter places there was heavy fighting but the enemy was repulsed."

"Richebourg, St. Vaast and Laventie have been taken by the enemy.

"Severe fighting is continuing on the whole of this front."

"South of Arras only minor engagements, in which were secured a few prisoners, have taken place during the day on the British front."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—German troops last night delivered a heavy attack on the French lines near Hangard-en-Santerre, which was met by a French counter-attack, preventing the Germans from gaining any advantage, the War Office announced today.

West of Castel and west of Noyon German efforts to advance failed.

In the fighting around Hangard-en-Santerre the village changed hands repeatedly, but early this morning the French were in complete possession of the place and the cemetery near by.

The fighting west of Castel grew out of a German attempt to drive the French out of the woods there. The French met with no success in this and sustained heavy losses.

The French War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement:

"North of Montdidier the enemy artillery violently counter-shelled, bombarding our positions at several points. In the region of Hangard-en-Santerre our fire prevented a German attack from debouching from his lines. We repulsed an enemy attempt west of Noyon in the sector of Riermont.

"On the left bank of the Oise there was intermittent artillery action. Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Coucy-le-Chateau.

"Eastern theater, April 8—West of the Vardar a Hellenic reconnaissance dispersed a Bulgarian detachment. At the Cerna Bend one of our detachments penetrated the enemy organizations, where they carried out destructions. British airplanes bombed a depot at Kakora, nine kilometers southeast of Seres."

FRENCH MEAT PRICES

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Representatives of the Paris Municipal Council today requested Victor Borel, Minister of Provisions, to check the speculation in live stock which had been in progress for some time, resulting in increases in the prices of dressed beef. The committee cited wide differences between prices at the stock yards and in the central markets as evidence of manipulations which the municipal authorities believed to be responsible for the recent increases.

"Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment of our positions east and north of Armentieres, as far as the Ypres-Comines Canal. Fighting is reported to have commenced on the southern portion of this front.

"On the British front south of the Somme there was local fighting yes-

on.

line, government officials having the manufacture of the Liberty motor in charge have made the mistake of leading the public and the allied nations to the belief that many thousands of these motors would be completed in the spring of 1918."

Recommendations for a reorganization of the aircraft production machinery follow:

"Your committee believes that production of aircraft should be controlled by one executive officer, appointed by the President and responsible to him. He should be assisted by a corps of the best aircraft engineers and designers possible to obtain, both European and American.

"The matter of production should be taken out of the hands of the signal corps entirely, and no man who has any near or remote interest in a company manufacturing airplanes or engines should be permitted to act as adviser or to be in authority.

"The committee believes it to be its duty to point out that thus far no broad plan looking to future development has been laid down by the authorities. Warfare in the air is still in its infancy, and it is inevitable that rapid changes will take place in both engines and planes. It is essential to our success that those in charge of American aviation development shall be constantly looking ahead and devising plans for continued expansion of the program as well as development of new types of engines and planes."

When Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the committee, presented the report, Senator Sheppard of Texas was given leave to file a minority report. This was the first public evidence of any discussion, although it had been reported that after a stormy session yesterday the Chamberlain report was approved by the margin of 8 to 6.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 11.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 37.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

## AUSTRIAN PREMIER ON FOOD SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A deputation of the Vienna municipal council presented a statement on the food situation in the capital to the Premier on Monday. The Food Controller, who was present, said the Government had already granted supplementary credits for relief work and had opened a future credit of 14,000,000 kronen for the next quarter.

The Premier said that apart from the possibilities of supplies from Ukraine, Austria had already received further promises and therefore would be able to manage, though with the utmost difficulty, until the importation from Ukraine on a large scale. The Emperor had admired the steadfastness of the population in his steady in the distressed region in the extreme north and south of the Monarchy and its loyalty even in the so-called unredeemed region was evident to all, thus refuting the enemy's hope of national dissension in consequence of food difficulties.

## THRIFT STAMPS TO BE SOLD AT GAMES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Thrift Stamps, peanuts, popcorn," will be the cry of peanut boys in baseball parks throughout the country this season if the club owners of the various leagues act on the suggestion of the National War Savings Committee.

President Johnson of the American League said today he had instructed the club owners to install booths for the sale of war savings and thrift stamps and that candy venders would carry the campaign through the crowds if possible.

## Just a Hand-Brush—but SUCH a brush!



This represents a hand-brush six years old

It is a Pro-phy-lac-tic hand-brush that has been in daily use in an office for six years. A new brush would not look any different.

You never saw a hand- or nail-brush as fine as this one is. It contains bristles short, strong and black, the stub ends of the toughest Bessarab

## SHIPBUILDING IN LONDONDERRY

Revived Industry in North of Ireland Town Is Developing Rapidly—A Tramway Question Settled

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

LONDONDERRY, Ireland—The re-establishment of the shipbuilding industry in Londonderry, about six years ago, was rightly regarded as the precursor of a new era of prosperity for the Maiden City. The years which had elapsed since the last shipyard was compelled to close down were fraught with great anxiety for the well-wishers of the city—there being a lack of employment for males to counter-balance the extensive employment of female labor in the numerous shirt and collar factories. The result of this was that there was a continuous stream of the flower of the manhood of the city to the colonies and foreign countries. It was understood, however, that one of the strongest shipbuilding companies in the United Kingdom was at the back of the new undertaking and it was confidently hoped that this time the industry had come to stay. Of course there were not lacking the pessimists who hinted, as has also been insidiously asserted abroad of late years, that nothing can succeed in Ireland. Their fears, indeed, seemed to have some justification at first as strikes were almost the order of the day. The North of Ireland Shipbuilding Company, however, found a way of surmounting all the obstacles placed in its path, and has persisted, to the surprise of some people, in progressing uninterruptedly ever since.

In the year in which the Foyle Shipyard was taken over by this company a substantial crop of hay was reaped in the yard; now there are four slips on which vessels varying in length from 250 to 450 feet have been built, while on additional land which has been leased, slips have been erected on which six trawlers are in course of construction.

The number employed is now about 1600 and would be much greater were it not for the scarcity of labor owing to the large percentage of Protestant workmen who have joined the forces of the Crown. Another indication of the extent of the improvement made in the "yard" is that its Poor Law Valuation (being that on which the local taxes are assessed) has been increased this year from £660 to £1000. The fact that there have been very few dwelling houses built in the city since the last shipyard closed, and that local capital was "held up" by the feeling of uncertainty caused by the political situation in the year preceding the outbreak of war, has made the housing problem very acute. The difficulty has been overcome by the enterprise of a Liverpool company in buying a large estate adjoining the shipyard for building workmen's dwellings. Part of these grounds has been laid out in streets, and work has been begun on the houses.

A large number of the employees of the shipyard live in outlying districts, and the question of providing them with a speedy means of conveyance to and from their work became one of immediate importance. The proposal for providing the city with electric trams which had been "in the air" for many years past, was again brought forward, and the corporation agreed to promote a bill in Parliament which would grant the necessary powers. Great unanimity marked the proceedings in the corporation and the requisite steps were taken to comply with the legal procedure in Parliament. When the proposal, however, came before the corporation for final ratification in January last, the Nationalists unexpectedly demanded that a clause should be inserted in the bill providing for a readjustment of the city wards, the result of which would be to give them control of the corporation. The Unionists protested that this was a political question and that its introduction was a gross breach of the party truce which had been kept since the outbreak of war. As the two parties were evenly divided in the city and a two-thirds majority of the municipal voters was requisite to comply with the parliamentary rule, it was clear that if the Nationalists persisted in their opposition the bill could not go through.

The situation was one of the greatest gravity, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter written to the corporation by Mr. Trevina Clark, managing director of the Foyle Shipyard: Mr. Clark wrote that he viewed with the utmost astonishment and alarm the result of the meeting of the corporation when the bill was under consideration. He had been given to understand that the corporation were unanimous in the promotion of the bill, and that there was no reason to anticipate any hesitancy or delay in the corporation securing these powers. "Relying on these representations," Mr. Clark added, "and also on those made to me when I was conducting with the corporation negotiations for our new water and electric supply for our workmen's dwellings on 'The Farm' estate, and for our shipyard extension, my company has since entered into large contracts for the provision of these dwellings, and also has made arrangements for very large extensions, in connection with the existing shipyard, involving a total expenditure including that now in hand, of upward of a quarter of a million sterling. We have also purchased that tract of land known as the Pennyburn Estate for the establishment of a new industry for the manufacture of marine engines and boilers, which we had confidently expected would have led eventually to the employment of some 3000 hands. If, however, there is likely to be any doubt as to our ability to obtain an



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood  
Bishop's Gate, Old City Wall, Londonderry

## DEBATE IN THE ITALIAN SENATE

Order of Day Is Adopted Approving the Declarations of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—The last day's debate in the Senate ended with the passing, by acclamation, of an order of the day approving the declarations of the Government, all the senators rising to their feet and applauding. Signor Crespi had that day made a detailed statement of the condition in which the country found itself with regard to the food supply. He spoke of the difficult conditions prevailing during 1917, when possibly the preceding Government had made a too limited estimate of the needs of the country. The present Government showed the Allies and the "Wheat Executives" the necessity for a larger monthly supply, especially after the disaster of Caporetto. The situation with regard to the coal supply was equally serious, and the main factor in its solution was the question of tonnage. Both questions were of vital importance to Italy, and it was only at the cost of greater privations to her allies that Italy could come out of the difficulty.

The Mayor of the city, Sir R. N. Anderson, thereupon called a conference of both parties with the result that a compromise had been arrived at whereby the bill is not to be further opposed by the Nationalists, the Unionists agreeing within two years to bring in a bill to extend the boundaries of the city and "for other purposes." It is presumed that the Nationalist point of view was that in their estimation they are at present suffering from a grievance in the matter of the representation in the corporation owing to the division of the wards, and that as this could only be remedied by an act of Parliament, if they did not get it done now it would never be done. Apart from viewing the action of the Nationalists as a breach of the political truce, the Unionists considered the Nationalists' grievance as purely supposititious, and in any case demanded that any change in the constitution of the wards should be accompanied by an extension of the city boundaries which would result in the inclusion amongst the municipal electors of many of their following who had gone to reside in the suburbs.

It would appear, therefore, that the demands of both parties have been met by the compromise which reflects great credit on the Mayor and leaders of both political parties. The future of Londonderry seems to be now assured, and it is hoped that the progress of the city not only in its shipbuilding enterprises, but also in amicable settlement of political controversies, may continue.

**MESSAGE TO RUSSIAN WORKERS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The following message on behalf of the organized workers of Great Britain has been sent by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party, to the Russian people, through the London editor of the Russkoe Slovo:

"In the hour of Russia's agony the organized workers of Britain would wish me to send a message of sympathy to their Socialist comrades. We have watched with anxiety and dismay the course of recent events in Russia. The early promise of the revolution has failed to materialize. Russia, distracted and enfeebled, assailed by a powerful and relentless enemy, has been beaten to its knees, and is being forced to express its willingness to accept an undemocratic and infamous peace. We urge our Russian comrades to realize that although the early splendor of the revolution has been dimmed, they have lighted a flame in the hearts of the proletariat of all lands which will never be put out. Even at this late hour we earnestly hope that a settlement so fatal to a free democracy has not been concluded, but if it has, we are profoundly convinced that the shameful conditions imposed upon Russia by the imperialist rulers of Austria and Germany cannot stand."

What had been said by Senator Ruf-

fini as to Italy's relations with the subject nationalities in Austria represented, the Prime Minister affirmed a development of some of the ideas already expressed by the Government.

In this war Italy was aiming at the attainment of defensible frontiers, and the vindication of the inalienable rights of the people of Italian race.

It was clear that an influence could be exercised upon this dual object by having upon their frontier a people which was sincerely united with them. It was only the traditional malice of Austria which had aroused bad feeling among the nations oppressed by her, setting one against the other in order that she might more easily dominate them. It seemed natural, rather, that an opposite policy, replacing hatred and quarrels by solidarity, should be the result of their common sufferings. The removal of the unhappy misunderstandings which had arisen concerning Italian aspirations and the feelings of the Slavs of the Adriatic constituted an object which was in itself good, just and useful.

Passing to the subject of the internal situation, Signor Orlando said he considered it superfluous to reaffirm the inexorable intention of the Government to maintain the political and moral unity of the country as no less a necessity of the war than the resistance of the troops at the front. What right thinking person could doubt, he asked, that every attempt to disturb the steadfastness of the country constituted treachery in the strictest sense of the word? Signor Orlando then again alluded to alarming rumors, quite without foundation, which unmistakably betrayed their German origin. It was, he said, one of the Government's principal duties to take proceedings against and punish those to whatever class they might belong, who forgot their duty to the country. The Government could assure Parliament and the country that justice would pursue its course inexorably and as rapidly as possible. It was essential, however, that while justice was pursuing its purifying and punitive functions, the collective spirit should not evade discipline nor be turned aside from its supreme and unique object, that of resisting in order to conquer, and of conquering in order to live. Senator Ruffini had said that history had decided that Novara was necessary, possibly one day history would show that the disaster of Caporetto had not been all loss. If this tremendous trial had been necessary and if it was destined that the Italian people of today should learn by cruel experience what invasion meant, they might already draw some comfort from it. While Novara had required long years of expiation and suffering, they could already declare that history had shown that the Italian people there lay all the courage, the energy, and the determination needed to assure its safety.

They were sustained, the Prime Minister declared, by their confidence that in the hearts, the will, and the good sense of the Italian people there lay all the courage, the energy, and the determination needed to assure its safety. They could and, if need be, must, sacrifice all their goods, their future, their patrimony, and their lives, but their country must be immortal. They must venture all they had in order that Italy might live.

**AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ROCKVILLE, Ont.—The Carpenters Union of this city is asking the cooperation of other unions in the Dominion, in a movement for a permanent eight-hour work day, should daylight saving become law.

## LETTERS

The Practice of Giving Gratuities  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the shorter items of news that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently proves that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and also that The Christian Science Monitor is indeed "the rendezvous of good." This item stated that 39 companies had been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission, at Washington, to cease the practice of giving gratuities, such as liquor, cigars, theater tickets, meals and sums of money to the employees of customers and prospective customers, with the idea of inducing them to influence their employers to deal with the companies giving the gratuities and not with competing concerns.

The companies named in the order admitted that the charges cited in the complaints are true, and declared their desire to conduct their business in accordance with law and to refrain from these practices in the future.

This admission saved the Government much time and money in prosecution, and saved the companies heavier penalties.

In the midst of a world war, where right practices have been departed from so flagrantly by the autocratic nations fighting democracy, this exertion by the Federal Trade Commission in behalf of higher business ethics is both significant and stimulating. It is the beginning of a much wider movement to lift the relations of buyer and seller to planes of Principality.

A pamphlet issued by the Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated, of England, shows that the practice of giving gratuities to influence buying is being fought vigorously in that country. This league succeeded in getting through Parliament, in 1906, a "Prevention of Corruption Act" that went into force Jan. 1, 1907. A number of convictions have been obtained. After five years' trial the league had an amendment introduced to the act in 1912, but this was not passed and the pressure of the war has further delayed it.

The pamphlet then notes the international cooperation in stamping out gratuities or bribery in commerce. In Germany, a league founded on the general plan of the English league, and entitled "Verein gegen das Beleuchtsungswesen," was started in May, 1911. A conference between the English and German leagues was held in Berlin in 1912 to discuss cooperation. The war interrupted further action along this line.

The Swedish Government, in 1911, sent a judge to England to study the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Commonwealth of Australia, in advance of England, passed a similar law in 1905, which applies to all six Australian states. In the Dominion of New Zealand an act on the same lines became effective Jan. 1, 1911. "The whole question is certainly one requiring international treatment on broad lines," concludes Mr. R. M. Leonard, secretary of the English league and author of the pamphlet.

The Federal Trade Commission's attitude shows that the United States is well along in the same road. Massachusetts has an act specifically dealing with the practice, which also is known in this country as "split commissions." The Massachusetts law, in part, states: "Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his employer's, principal's, or master's business . . . shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than

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## SHIPS NEEDED FOR PAN-AMERICANISM

Director of Bureau Issues Appeal for Vessels to Aid in Developing Solidarity and Unity Among the Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In issuing an appeal for ships, to aid in developing Pan-American solidarity and Pan-American unity, before the National Marine League recently, John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, has added one more voice to the demand, that has been growing in intensity of late, for unremitting efforts in building vessels in the United States at this present time. Mr. Barrett stated that there need be no apprehension about international jealousies if there is abundant shipping to carry from the United States down to the republics of South and Central America what they want and must have for their well-being and progress.

"Let there be ample cargo and passenger space to care for Pan-American trade and travel alike, and then we will see more accomplished for common sympathy and common action among all the American republics than can be achieved by all the speeches made and books written about Pan-Americanism in the past century," Mr. Barrett said.

"It may surprise you, but it is true, that today the United States is buying and selling with South and Central America to the extent of over one-half of its total purchases and sales. This is the first time in the history of Pan-American relations that the United States has taken such a prominent part in this trade. Of course, this is largely due to the elimination of Germany and her allies from the Latin-American market, and the lessening of the capacity of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and other countries to meet its demands.

"Now the question arises: Will the United States be able to keep up this record now and after the war? As it may be said that everything must be sacrificed in winning the war and shipping and trade may be curtailed to the limit, we can better discuss the future or conditions following peace. It can, therefore, be stated that whether the United States shall continue to be a leader among the nations of the world in selling to and buying from Latin America after the war will depend almost entirely upon shipping facilities and vessels flying the American flag, equally useful to each Central and South American country as to the United States."

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## MR. ASQUITH ON THE RUSSIAN PEACE

British Premier Says That Treaty of Brest-Litovsk Is "Everything an International Compact Ought Not to Be"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CUPAR, Scotland.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Asquith recently addressed a meeting of his constituents at Cupar, Fife.

It was, he said, natural to draw a comparison between the situation as it had been when he had last addressed them a little more than a year ago, and as it was today. Then, as now, there had been two keys to the world position. The one was the command of the seas; the other the western front. Both these keys still remained, after all the vicissitudes and tragedies of the last twelve months, in the hands of the Allies. It was, true, in the case of the sea, that the development, in defiance alike of international usage and of the plainest dictates of humanity, of the submarine warfare had made such inroads upon their mercantile marine that it had become the primary duty of the Allies to increase without delay, both in pace and in quantity, their output of mercantile shipping. It was true also that, on land, the enemy had been unable, through the collapse of Russia, to transfer large numbers both of divisions and of guns from the east to the west, where he confronted them in a stronger force than at any time since the beginning of the war. But neither of these new dangers, though serious and even formidable, filled them with apprehension, confident as they were in the skill and judgment of their admirals on the water and their generals in the field, and in the tried and invincible tenacity of the gallant men whom they commanded. Let them give them that confidence now and always, in full measure and without reserve.

They could not, and ought not to, avert their eyes from the tragedy which had been unfolding itself during the last year in the east, and of which they had, perhaps, even now not reached the climax. He remembered an eminent French diplomatist saying to him during the early weeks of the war that Germany, for all her initial advantage of preparation and position, was bound to fail in the long run. And why? She would fail, he said, sooner or later, because she would find that she was opposed to the two great intangible powers of the world—Great Britain and Russia. They could not strike a blow at the heart of either. It was, in fact, he added, the same problem which 100 years ago had baffled Napoleon—the most supreme military genius among the sons of men.

That characterization of Russia, continued Mr. Asquith, was borne out by everything they knew of the facts of her history and her people. And only a year ago, when she still presented an unbroken and heroic front to the common foe, they should have said that it was being borne out again by her conduct of the war. Yet today, offered by those who had the power to impose it, the choice between conquest and surrender, she had, by the pens of those who professed to act in her name, subscribed to an incredibly humiliating peace. Russia, during this last year, had thrown off a bad Government without so far obtaining a good one in its place. The revolution, in the old phrase, was still engaged in devouring its children. She was paying the penalty in territorial dismemberment, and for the time, at any rate, in political and military annihilation, dragging after her in her downfall gallant and undefeated Rumania.

Let them not suppose, however, that this was going to be the end. He for one, still firmly hoped and believed that the Russian nation would yet find a rallying point around which, not perhaps at once, but in time, there would gather those great unifying forces—spiritual as well as material—which autocracy had done its best to smother, and which the revolution had so far only succeeded in dissipating and reducing to practical impotence. The Russia of the past, whose annals, with many somber pages, were illustrated by great names and fine achievements in almost every sphere of human activity, could not be degraded into a group of German and Turkish satrapies.

But whatever hope they might entertain for the ultimate emergence, after this fiery ordeal, of a regenerated and consolidated Russia, there were two facts that confronted them as they surveyed the present situation which were not only relevant but vital. The first, of course, was that as an effective military factor in the war Russia must now be treated as wiped off the slate, and the Allies—reinforced as they were by the moral and material adhesion of the greatest of the world democracies—must lay their plans, strategic and diplomatic, accordingly. The other fact was the light thrown by the procedure of Germany in these so-called negotiations upon the mind and method of her present rulers. There had rarely been a more instructive contrast between pretension and intention. Count von Hertling had recently told the world that he accepted "the principle"—there was much saving grace in that phrase, "in principle" President Wilson's four general propositions. He declared that he would "joyfully greet" a court of international arbitration. He even cast a wistful and sentimental glance in the direction of the League of Nations, to which both in America and in England the bulk of them looked forward as the only effective safeguard, not only against war, but against international isolation and brigandage.

Such were his professions, continued Mr. Asquith, but at the very time he was speaking, his subordinates were writing out the terms, not

of a treaty, but of a capitulation as humiliating upon the one side and as humiliating to the other as any to be found in the annals of history. One hardly knew which to be more surprised at: the cynicism which could impose such conditions, or the credulity which could believe that they, or anything like them could ever form the basis of a permanent settlement. They authorized Germany, in effect, to retain as pawns and hostages as much of Russia's European territory as could be snatched by force or intimidation from her paralyzed and discredited spokesmen. And on the shores of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, districts which had been for 40 years emancipated were to be handed back (for no one would be taken in by the clumsy insincerity of the reference to the wishes of the populations concerned) to share once again with Armenia the horrors and desolation of Turkish rule. Could anyone doubt, after reading this document, what a German victory in the war would mean for Europe and for the world? What, to take one example only, would be the fate of Belgium, if Germany were ever able to dictate to the Western Powers after the pattern set at Brest? No, it was not by such roads as these that what he had lately called "a clean peace" could be attained. The so-called treaty of Brest was everything that an international compact ought not to be. If it were ever carried into effect, it would sow the seeds of controversy and conflict, intestine and international, which would embroil the nations for generations to come.

Officials directing the campaign in New England express their confidence in the people of that district fulfilling their patriotic traditions and making the loan an overwhelming success. They point out that the Government must have money to finance the war and if the funds are not forthcoming in the form of subscriptions to Liberty bonds taxation will have to be resorted to. While the opinion prevails that the district will oversubscribe its quota, the campaigners are directing their efforts toward attaining the mark set by Mr. McAdoo.

Among the New England communities which have reached their quotas stand out Southboro, Weston and West Tisbury in Massachusetts, which the flag committee has officially certified to the Treasury Department as being the first towns in New England to oversubscribe their quotas. They have been registered as tied in the matter of time as contestants for the place of honor which shall go to the first town in the United States to secure its quota. Southboro is rated first because of the proportionate showing of individual subscribers to population and amount of subscription.

New Hampshire again leads in the number of towns reported today as exceeding their quotas and also with respect to total number having done so, the total for the State being 27. The eight New Hampshire communities which are reported today as having gone "over the top" and their quotas follow: Harrisville, \$11,000; Conway, \$33,000; Plaistow, \$12,500; Broopp, \$14,000; Deerfield, \$10,500; Penrose, \$3800; Stratham, \$8000; Hampton Falls, \$9300.

Kingman, Me., reports that it has nearly doubled its quota of \$10,000.

North Andover, Mass., reports total sales of \$223,750 from 422 subscribers. This is nearly \$40,000 over the town's quota of \$186,000. The subscribers are nearly 8 per cent of the population of 5530 given in the 1910 census, which is used by the Committee on Allotting Honor Flags, as a basis for ascertaining whether a community has subscribed the necessary 2 per cent of its population to be entitled to an honor flag.

Killingly, Conn., was the eleventh town to report that it had raised its quota. The quota for Killingly was \$96,500.

Honor flags were sent today to New Durham, N. H., Peterboro, N. H., and North Andover, Mass., making 12 communities in all that have been sent honor flags.

The men's Liberty Loan Committee at Hingham has given the work of soliciting for subscriptions in the charge of the women's committee. The women's committee reports that it had secured \$14,450 worth of subscriptions up to Tuesday morning. This does not include the amounts directly subscribed to local banks.

Three days' work for the Woman's Flying Squadron of Gloucester shows a record of \$77,250. Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman for Massachusetts, has commended the women on their good showing.

Newton women have raised \$40,000 worth of subscriptions.

The Boston trades committee reports \$150,000 additional from the Boston Real Estate Exchange, \$54,800 additional from the coal trade, \$156,200 additional from the cotton trade, and \$425,000 from the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

## MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD LEAVES

Service of the United Press Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Major-General Leon Wood, under orders, is today en route to Camp Funston, Kan., to take charge of the eighty-ninth division.

LEONARD WOOD

MAJOR-GENERAL

LEONARD WOOD

## GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN NEUTRAL PRESS

Elaborate System of Supplying  
Extracts From Press of One  
Neutral to That of Another—  
Holland Favorite Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is well known that Germany takes a deep interest in the neutral press of the world and the interest grows no less the smaller the neutral press becomes. Germany's methods in securing currency for selected ideas and points of view in the neutral press are always elaborate, and appear all the more labored when she has committed one of her not infrequent blunders—all Germany's press manipulators are not von Kuehmann—but at the same time they win some measure of success. The cumulative effect on the neutral public of this influencing of its press is, in fact, considerable, particularly as the Allies appear never to have attached quite the same importance to counter-propaganda.

The bold revelations have shown Germany engaged in buying up ultra-patriotic enemy newspapers with a view to using them in her own interests. No doubt the same phenomenon could be discovered in neutral countries, though in this case evidence is still more difficult to get than in countries hostile to Germany. In the latter case the method of approach is, of course, more subterranean and indirect, and in that sense more difficult to get at, but when it is suspected all the powers of the law can be directed to its complete exposure. In the case of neutral countries the financing of newspapers is more of a private business matter. The source of a newspaper's funds is arguably the business of that newspaper, and the authorities cannot interfere unless they are prepared to argue a highly debatable case against the newspaper of endangering the country's neutrality. Evidence of the secret German purchase and financing of newspapers in neutral countries and the planting out of pro-German journalists on neutral newspapers is, therefore, difficult to get.

This, however, is really the cruder aspect of German propaganda. Her other weapons are equally effective and more difficult to expose. The great international organization by which, through their advertising, newspapers were controlled, even on the editorial side, by the German firm of Haasenstein and Vogler, or Bureau de Publicité, or Unione Publicita Italiana, or other aliases used by it in different countries—was, and indeed still is, a much more skillful plan than the purchase of newspapers, which is difficult to camouflage. The activities of Haasenstein and Vogler have been described in previous articles in this paper.

One of the most elaborate German "stunts" in the matter of propaganda, according to an informant who has made a close study of the matter, is the supplying to the newspapers of one neutral country of extracts from the press of another neutral country. Even the public of Iceland is carefully supplied with the views of neutral newspapers so selected as to show, of course, the sympathy of neutrals with Germany. The inclusion of Iceland in this helpful scheme testifies to German thoroughness. By the time this news gets to Iceland it is, from the usual journalistic point of view, as cold as it can be. Evidently the Germans are not disposed to regard the lateness of these news items as making them wholly ineffective from their own point of view. It is interesting to find even pro-ally neutral newspapers making enormous use of these comments from the newspapers of other neutral countries which are supplied to them in large quantities by German and pro-German news agencies.

A great use is made by the Germans of quotations from British and other Entente newspapers, especially the ultra-patriotic newspapers. These, of course, are regularly used by the German newspapers but they are also purveyed among neutrals. The Morning Post is largely drawn on for quotations. When the Saturday Review or some such periodical appears to advocate the annexation of the Saar Valley to France, or territorial changes to the benefit of Belgium at the expense of Holland, quotations find their way into the columns of every neutral newspaper. If correspondents of neutral newspapers do not send them, Germany remedies the omission through the news agencies she controls. The traditional freedom of the press, in Britain, especially provides Germany with a field of material for propaganda which is not open to the Allies to the same extent, although probably much more could be done by the Allies in supplying the neutral press with extracts from the Austro-Hungarian press.

It is probable, broadly speaking, that Germany attaches more importance to the open and "frank" supply of news in large quantities—suitably colored, however—to the neutral press by the press agencies, than to many of her other methods of propaganda. The coloring given to the news varies in intensity. Sometimes, in fact exceedingly often, it amounts to deliberately lying. The Christian Science Monitor's informant, already mentioned, gave several striking instances of this. In several cases he traced the same item of news through different countries showing the varying amount of distortion it had received according to German judgment of the varying circumstances. A report to the Swiss press, for example, of great anti-allied demonstrations in Athens, accompanied by prolonged shouts of "Down with the Allies," shooting, and all the other details which give "verisimilitude" to an otherwise bald and uncon-

## JEWISH CHRONICLE FOUNDER INTERNED

Publisher of New York Paper  
Admits Receiving Money  
From Germany—Was Owner  
of Stock in Explosives Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—"Though Dr. Isaac Straus, charged with spending large sums of money in this city to propagate pro-Germanism among American Jews, has now, along with several other prominent suspected German agents, been taken to the internment prison at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., the American Jewish Chronicle, a weekly founded by him, is still being published in this city.

Despite the fact that a report issued by the Committee of the East, an organization formed by the Germans, it is declared, to send agents to various countries to win over the Jewish masses, refers to Dr. Straus as one of its representatives, a fact that he denies, Assistant District Attorney Stephenson declared to this bureau that he had made an extensive examination of the American Jewish Chronicle, and he could not find evidence that it was pro-German. He points out that the paper advocated military service, favored Jewish enlistment, was apparently essentially pro-Jewish, and rejoiced in the capture of Jerusalem by the British.

Mr. Stephenson's records show that Dr. Straus, for two years before the outbreak of the European War, devoted much time to work connected with the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine. Dr. Straus said that soon after the war broke out the German military authorities announced that they intended to free the Russian Jews. Dr. Straus then obtained permission from the German officials to come to America for the purpose of carrying on propaganda for the Jewish nationalistic movement. It is said that the American Jewish Chronicle was founded upon Zionist theories, but that the real purpose of Dr. Straus' coming to America was to promote the interests of Germany. The Chronicle is declared to have been conducted at a large monetary loss.

The official record shows that Dr. Straus, on two occasions, received money direct from Germany, one amount being \$30,000, and the other \$5,000. He claims this money was sent by the German Government, but was arranged for in Germany. It is claimed that a receipt for \$5,000 was given to Dr. Heinrich Albert, then commercial attaché to the German Embassy in Washington, and that Dr. Straus' activities were pleasing to Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg. Dr. Straus himself says his connections with von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg were wholly in the interests of the Jewish movement.

But the activities of Dr. Straus were not confined to the publication of a journal. He was also interested in the Chromos Chemical Company, he being, in fact, the owner of all the chemical company's stock. This company, according to the official record, is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of benzene of soda, of which tuluol is the principal ingredient. Dr. Straus had two factories in Brooklyn, within a short distance of each other. Benzene of soda was manufactured in one factory and potassium permanganate and sodium permanganate in the other. In the latter there were found  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of nitric acid, 100 pounds of potassium chloride, and two pounds of potassium nitrate. Neither Dr. Straus, nor his company had any license for the possession of these articles. Such possession without license is also a violation of the President's proclamation regarding alien enemies.

### Loyalists Rallied

Social Democratic League and Jewish  
Socialists Arraign Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Protesting against the holding of any conferences with representatives of the German or Austrian Socialist organizations until the end of the war, and asserting that there is no other means of serving the cause of internationalism than supporting the splendid efforts of the President of the United States, the Social Democratic League and the Jewish Socialist League have issued a call to the Socialists of the allied countries to exert their utmost energies to defeat German militarism. The call is signed by John Sparro and J. G. Phelps Stokes, chairman and secretary of the Social Democratic League, and William Edin and Henry L. Slobodin, chairman and secretary of the Jewish Socialist League. These organizations were created by members who refused to subscribe to the anti-war platform drawn up by the Socialists at St. Louis.

The statement says that the Central Empires had always been the special enemies of Socialist internationalism, and that they were bent upon the destruction of the internationalism already achieved. By their support of their governments, the Socialist parties of the Central Empires became co-partners of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, betrayed the cause of internationalism, betrayed all the small nations to the despotism of the arrogant, sword-rattling military autocracies, and constituted themselves a part of the most brutal, reactionary and lawless imperialism in modern history.

### APPEAL FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Soldiers Aid Commission is making a survey of Ontario to ascertain the conditions under which the returned soldier is living, getting a report from each man, which will be used as a guide in the extension work to be carried on by the commission. There are now 18,620 returned men on the books and of these 1378 are under educational training. The Soldiers Aid Commission has 132 branches in the Province.

at the present time 970 schools in the Province without teachers. The Educational Department is carrying on a campaign for the purpose of securing teachers for these schools, appealing to women who have had teaching experience, or who are qualified to teach, to undertake charge of schools for the time at least. The campaign is being carried into other provinces, appeals having been made at the recent Women's War Conference in Ottawa, and in Toronto, as well as in the neighboring Province of British Columbia.

## ALUMNI URGED TO CHECK DISLOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The executive committee of the National Security League has passed a resolution requesting alumni associations of educational institutions to investigate alleged disloyalty among professors. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That it is a duty of all educational institutions to inquire into

the loyalty of the officers, professors and instructors who are suspected of being in sympathy with the nation's enemies, and to remove those found to be disloyal."

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the heads of the leading educational institutions of the country and the presidents of their alumni associations, with the request that the latter assume the responsibility of inquiring into the loyalty of the officers, professors and instructors of their institutions."

## CHURCHES TO PROTEST GRAIN USE FOR LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Concerted action has been taken by the churches of this State to present to the Government a strong protest against the use of any part of the grain, saved through the economies and sacrifices of the people of America, for liquor making in this country or being shipped to Great Britain for a similar purpose.

# United States Tires are Good Tires

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# TEXT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH AT WESTMINSTER

(Continued from page one)

I think it right, in justice to them, to point out that, after a very close study of the German positions and of the probabilities of the case, they came to the conclusion, and they stated their conclusion to the military representatives and to the ministers in the month of January or the beginning of February, that the attack would come out of Arras; that it would be an attack on a very wide front—that it would be an attack on the widest front ever yet assembled; that the Germans would accumulate 96 divisions for the purpose of making that attack; that they would throw the whole of their resources and their strength into breaking the British line at that point and that their objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces.

"That was the conclusion Sir Henry Wilson (chief of the imperial staff) came to, and which was submitted at that time, two or three months ago, and I think it was one of the most remarkable forecasts of enemy intentions that was ever made.

"As a matter of fact, the attack was made up, I think, of about 97 divisions. It was an attack on the widest front that had ever been engaged. The object undoubtedly was the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces. So that, almost in every detail, that very remarkable forecast has been verified in the event.

"However, there are two or three facts which stand out and, in stating them, I should like to call attention to two things, which I think, above all, must be avoided. The first is that nothing should be said which could give information to the enemy; nothing should be said which would give encouragement to the enemy, and nothing should be said which would give discouragement to our own troops, who are fighting so gallantly at this very hour.

"And the second question is that all reprimand at this hour must be shrewd out.

"What was the position at the beginning of the battle? Notwithstanding the heavy casualties in 1917, the army in France was considerably stronger on the first of January, 1918, than on the first of January, 1917. Up to the end of 1917—up to, say, about October or November—the German combatant strength in France was as two to the Allies' three.

"Then came the military collapse of Russia and the Germans hurried up their released men from the eastern front and brought them to the west. They had a certain measure of Austrian support, which had been accorded to them.

"Owing to the growth of the strength of our armies in 1917, when this battle began, the combatant strength of the whole German Army on the western front was only approximately, though not quite, equal to the total combatant strength of the Allies in infantry. They were slightly inferior in artillery. They were inferior in cavalry, they were considerably inferior and, what is very important, they were undoubtedly inferior in aircraft.

"The Germans, therefore, organized their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions out of the slightly smaller number of infantry and slightly smaller number of guns. They had fewer battalions in a division and fewer men in a battalion. That is entirely a question of organization and it yet remains to be seen that their organization is better than ours. It is necessary to explain that, in order that the House should realize why, with approximately the same number of men, the Germans have a larger number of divisions on that front.

"According to all the facts which have come to hand as to the losses of the battle, they roughly represent the relative strength of the combatants on both sides at this moment. The Germans had, however, one or two important advantages. The first, the initial advantage, which is always commanded by the offensive, is that they know where they mean to attack.

"They choose the ground; they choose the location; they know the width of the attack; they know the dimensions of the attack; they know the time of the attack; they know the method of the attack. All that invariably gives the initial advantage to the offensive.

"The defense has a general advantage. Owing to air observation concealment is difficult. At the same time, in spite of all that, owing to the power of moving troops at night, which the Germans exercised to a very large extent, there is a large margin for surprise, even in spite of air observation and of this the enemy took full advantage.

"I should like to say one word here as to the difficulty which the allied generals were confronted with in this respect. Before the battle the greatest German concentration was in front of our troops. That was no proof that the full weight of the attack would fall on us. There was a very large concentration opposite the French lines. There was a very considerable concentration—I am referring now to the German reserve—on the northern part of our line.

"After the battle began, or immediately before the battle, the Germans by night brought their divisions from the northern part to the point where the attack took place. They also took some divisions from opposite the French in the same way and brought them to our front. But it would have been equally easy for them, while concentrating troops opposite our front, to maneuver them in the same way opposite the French. I am referring to that in order to show how exceedingly difficult it is for generals on the defensive to decide exactly where, in their judgment, the attack is coming and where they ought to concentrate their reserves.

"I may just say a word here. This problem was considered very closely by the military staff at Versailles, and

situation was relieved owing to the magnificent conduct of our troops. They retired in perfectly good order, reestablishing the junction between the two armies and frustrating the enemy's purpose.

"The House can hardly realize and certainly cannot sufficiently thank nor can the country—our troops for their superb valor and the grim tenacity with which they faced overwhelming hordes of the enemy and clung to their positions. They retired, but were never routed, and once more the cool pluck of the British soldier, that refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe.

"Until the whole circumstances which led to the retirement of the fifth army and its failure to hold the line of the Somme, at least till the Germans brought out their guns, and perhaps the failure adequately to destroy the bridges—until all these are explained—it would be unfair to censure the general in command of the army, General Gough. But until these circumstances are cleared up, it would be equally unfair to the British army to retain his services in the field. It is necessary to recall him until the facts have been fully ascertained and laid before the government by their military advisers.

"After the retirement of the fifth army, the French reserves came up with remarkable rapidity when their position before the battle is borne in mind. In fact, the speed with which, when the final decision was taken to the real designs of the enemy, the French reserves were brought up is one of the most remarkable features of organization in this war, and between the courage of our troops and the handling of the army—the way the third army held, never giving way a hundred yards to the attack of the enemy—I think it right that should be said about the army commanded by General Byng—what between the efforts of our soldiers and the loyal assistance given through spirit of comradeship by the French army, the position is for the moment stabilized. But it is clear that the Germans, having gained an initial success, are preparing another, and perhaps an even greater attack on the allied armies.

"There was another advantage. There was, first of all, the advantage which the Germans had from having the initiative. There was a further advantage they had, and this undoubtedly was the greatest advantage, from having a united command opposed to a dual one. The Germans undoubtedly relied on this to a very large extent for their success. They owe much of the success of this attack to this.

"It was reported to me on good authority that the Kaiser informed former King Constantine: 'I shall beat them for they have no united command.' Which shows that that was what they were relying in the main upon; that although their numbers were slightly inferior, they knew the importance that was to be attached to the fact that there was a perfectly united command.

"And that is an obvious advantage, for, if the risks in one particular part of the line are great and in another part of the line are great but substantially less than in the former, with one command there is no hesitation in the mind of the commander-in-chief as to which risk he will make the greatest provision against.

"With two separate commands the problem is a different one; it is more difficult to adjust the balance of risk and the general is always naturally inclined to give himself and his army the benefit of any doubt. That may be because if anything goes wrong there he alone is to be held responsible to his own countrymen for the safety of his army.

"The enemy had another incidental, but, as it turned out, very important, advantage—that of weather. Exceptional weather favored his designs. It was both dry and misty. The attack which succeeded was made on that part of the line where under ordinary spring conditions the ground would have been almost impossible.

"A wounded officer told a friend of mine today, a general, that under ordinary conditions no one could walk across the part which was traversed by the Germans at this time of the year. But it just happened to be absolutely dry and firm, and they walked across ground which no one had any right to expect at this time of the year would be in that condition.

"Not only that, but the fact that it was warm increased the mist, and the Germans were actually in some parts within a few yards of our line before anyone knew of their approach. They had, therefore, a very special advantage, of which they made the most of it.

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that the House should report progress in dealing with the matter referring to conscription in Ireland until such time as a report of a national convention on conscription and on Irish government is presented to the House of Commons."

The Speaker of the House: "The honorable member would be entitled to move an adjournment of debate during the course of the debate at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech, but he certainly could not put in a motion of that sort in the middle of the Prime Minister's speech."

"As I was saying," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "this convention has just terminated its labors, the Cabinet, of course, has not had time to consider that report because it has only just arrived. I understand it is reported by a majority, and I fear the majority is not such as to justify the Government in saying that it represents a substantial agreement. That means that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament, with such guidance as the convention's report affords, such proposals for the establishment of self-government in Ireland as they think just and which can, in their judgment, be carried without violent controversy."

"We propose, therefore, at an early date, to introduce such a measure into the House of Commons and to pass it into a law with the least possible delay. When the young men of Ireland have been brought in large numbers in the fighting line, it is important that they should feel they are not fighting to establish a right and a principle abroad which is denied to the land in which they live."

"I ought to say that appeals which have been addressed to the Dominions have produced a fine response. The Dominions already have furnished the Empire with something like 1,000,000 magnificent fighting men, and they are each and all taking the necessary steps to send more."

"The proposals which I am submitting to the House and to which I ask the House to give first reading, I hope will be possible to get through the House this week. Time presses every day and it is a matter of importance. We regret having to propose such extremely drastic recommendations which will injure so many trades, but, having regard to the emergency, I say that no Government could accept the responsibility of proposing less."

"If by any chance or mischance this colossal battle went against us, I do not say the war would be over any more than it was when Great Britain fought against another attempt at military dominance when Napoleon, having overthrown the armies of Europe, had the continent at his mercy."

"As long as we have a ship afloat, we shall not accept a German peace. But if the battle is won, as I believe it will be, the doom of Prussianism is sealed. The enemy has attacked at the height of his strength. We have been deserted by one powerful ally, and another and more powerful ally is not yet ready to put forth one-tenth of his might."

"But on the other hand this battle must exhaust the German reserves. The enemy's last call must be thrown in before this battle is over, and America is only now putting in the first instalment of her first call."

"If we wish to avoid a war lasting for years this battle must be won now and to win it we must be ready to throw in all our resources. The men we propose taking today may well be the means of winning the decisive victory of the war and with these measures and with the promise of America we have no fear of the ultimate issue."

"We shall pass through many fluctuations of hope and despondency, perhaps, even in this battle. Let us go through the vicissitudes of this tremendous struggle with stout and steady hearts. We have had sad and critical days. In those days we had no ground for panic. We have had days when the outlook was brighter. Make no mistake; there is no cause yet for exultation, except in the valor of our troops. For a long time there will be cause, grave cause, for deep anxiety and there will always be to the end, cause for exertion and for sacrifice, and if these are given with the unstinted devotion with which our brave men in France are offering it, there will be cause for confidence in this country."

After the Premier had delivered his address, Mr. Asquith said that if, as he believed, the gravest peril which ever menaced the Empire was now confronting it, there was no sacrifice Parliament was not prepared to make. He appealed to the Premier to give a little more time for consideration of the bill.

Mr. Asquith said he would suspend judgment until he saw the bill in print. He invited every one to keep his mind and ears accessible to reasonable arguments. All the needful machinery, he added, could not be set up for weeks, perhaps for months.

At the close of Mr. Asquith's speech Joseph Devlin moved an adjournment and warned the Government that it was entering on a course of madness if it endeavored to enforce conscription in Ireland. Ireland, he said, had never been consulted on its willingness to pay this blood tax. If the Government would do justice to the Irish people, it would give them the free government of a free people.

After some debate Mr. Lloyd George asked that the motion be withdrawn so that the bill might be printed. John Dillon, supporting Mr. Devlin's motion, asked the Premier whether he had consulted anybody before taking this decision—if he had consulted a single Irish representative. If he had he should name the man.

Mr. Dillon said he hoped, for the sake of the war and for the sake of the Empire, that the methods of the War Cabinet in dealing with the war were different from its methods in dealing with Ireland.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said that the only thing that interested him on the present occasion was the pressing necessities of the

## BRITISH PRESS ON MAN-POWER ISSUE

Government Proposals Regarding Irish Conscription Meet With Both Strong Approval and Strong Disapproval

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Press comment on the government man-power proposals, as outlined in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, are sharply divided. Broadly speaking, the Unionist press strongly supports the proposed extension of conscription to Ireland, whilst the Liberal press denounces the policy. Some comments follow:

### The Times

No government measure has ever had a background more grim or a justification more imperative. We shall certainly not attempt, especially in the light of the latest news from France, to prejudge the attitude which the Nationalist members may ultimately adopt toward this obvious measure of justice to the rest of the United Kingdom and to the Irishmen of Canada and the United States.

### The Morning Post

The Morning Post rejoices that the Premier and his colleagues have resolved on a "straight, just and courageous policy," toward Ireland, but says the proposal to introduce a measure of Home Rule in Ireland is unwise and unjust, as it is an attempt to conciliate the irreconcilables.

### The Daily News

Mr. Lloyd George's plan for conscription in Ireland seems like "midsummer madness." For every battalion it brings us will mean the loss of two needed to hold in check an indignant people stung once more into open rebellion.

### The Daily Chronicle

Setting aside the views of extreme Nationalist and Unionist partisans, one may doubt whether there is a single one of those more centrally minded Irishmen who have worked so hard and so successfully for the triumph of the convention and the reunion of the Irish people who does not recognize that the attempt to enact Irish conscription at this juncture, is a blunder and a catastrophe.

### The Daily Express

Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly was voicing British opinion when he declared it was intolerable that young Irishmen should be left "to prosper and riot" when British manhood was mobilized for military service.

### The Manchester Guardian

The Manchester Guardian considers from the Premier's statement a case for raising the military age in Great Britain has not been made out. Assuming that the Germans have made up their minds either to succumb or triumph as a consequence of the present offensive, the newspaper says, that particular issue will be settled in one way or the other before the men of 40 and 50 are trained.

It asks whether it is worth while to disorganize the business of the country for the sake of 70,000 or 100,000 men six months hence. It believes American reinforcements will turn the balance and find it impossible to regard the raising of the age for service as a real contribution to the military problem.

As for conscription in Ireland, it calls this the gravest decision announced in the Premier's speech and the one with the smallest attempt at justification. It continues:

"A great measure of self-government has been elaborated and is about to be introduced. Conscription will ring its death knell before it is born. On the other hand, the condition of Ireland is far worse and the need of healing is far greater. The present proposal is a concession not to reason but to partisanship and prejudice. As a military measure it will not merely be useless but actively injurious. As a political measure it is folly at its highest power."

The Freeman's Journal (Dublin)

The Government has gone mad. Mr. Lloyd George, the quondam Boer champion, announced the decision yesterday to carry the war into Ireland. Every one in Ireland knows what the result will be. The only supporters in Ireland of forcible conscription of Irishmen for the war are those who want to see Ireland reduced to a welter of confusion, in order that their own reactionary views may prevail.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE ON QUEBEC RIOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The most striking feature of the inquest necessitated by the recent riots, as it develops, is the hostility manifested by both jurymen and coroner toward the military who, according to every indication are considered as responsible for the casualties by provoking the disturbers in going down to St. Rochs on the night in question. Major Barclay, representing the military, in fact, was obliged to protest on several occasions that he appeared to be placed upon the defense.

The first witness called to testify yesterday, was General Landry, officer commanding the Fifth Military District, who proved to be the principal witness of the day. The main points touched on by General Landry were the nature of the orders given the soldiers in the efforts to suppress the rioting on the night in question. He said that 720 men, each supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition, had been dispatched to the scene of dis-

orders, with orders not to shoot unless told to do so by their officers. Orders were also given to the officers to refrain from shooting until the Riot Act had been read, and then only if absolutely necessary. Witness here gave startling evidence to the effect that the Riot Act had actually been read on Monday night, April 1, but did not state by whom it was read.

The witness said he could not state positively whether machine-guns were brought into play on the rioters. Referring to the conduct of the municipal police on the Saturday night previous, General Landry said that when he drove in his motor car before the Auditorium, his car was hit with lumps of ice; he saw three or four policemen standing by who did not seem to mind his being attacked. The witness then related the doings of Thursday night, March 28, and his telephone conversation with Mayor Lavigne, who informed him at midnight that all trouble had ceased, which report, the witness said, he later found to have been incorrect, as the trouble lasted one hour after the Mayor telephoned, and he stated that it was during that hour that two Dominion policemen were seriously wounded.

On the following day, Friday, General Landry said, the Mayor again telephoned, and he explained to the latter what mode of procedure to follow in order to procure the assistance of the militia, that it would be necessary to prepare certain documents and have them signed by him, General Landry, and also by two justices of the peace. That same evening, witness said, the Mayor came to him with the documents unsigned by the justices, thereby losing a considerable amount of valuable time in calling out the militia.

### PENALTY NAMED FOR DISLOYALTY

Senate Amendment Provides for Discharge of Government Employees if Found Guilty

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Senate resumed consideration of the Sedition Bill today, a motion to table the amendment proposed by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, providing for the discharge of government appointive officers for violation of the provisions of the pending bill, was lost 27 to 26.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, accused the Pennsylvania Senator of "having some official in mind" in introducing it.

Senator Penrose replied that he "had several men in mind."

Senator Overman declared the amendment was designed for the removal of office of one man. If a person was guilty of making disloyal utterances, he should be removed, he said, regardless of whether the bill was passed.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota said he understood the proposed amendment was to apply to cases like that of George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

After a brief debate, the Senate adopted a substitute for the amendment by Senator Jones of New Mexico. It provides that any employee or official in the executive branch of the Government who commits any disloyal act or utters any unpatriotic or disloyal language, or criticizes the army, the navy or the flag shall at once be dismissed from the service.

### ENEMY TRADING ACT VIOLATOR SENTENCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas Welsh, who was convicted on Monday of violating the Trading-with-the-enemy Act by bringing into the United States outside the mails a communication from Sinn Fein leaders in Ireland to their agents in the United States, was sentenced today by Federal Judge Hand to a year and a day in the Atlantic Penitentiary.

Welsh was employed on a steamship which arrived here last November. When approached by secret service agents after the vessel docked, he attempted to destroy the incriminating letter, but the torn pieces were saved and constituted an important part of the testimony during the trial.

### FARM FURLoughs FOR ENLISTED MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives in Congress are receiving many inquiries from constituents asking for information as to the methods of procedure in obtaining furloughs for enlisted men to work on farms. Congressmen are answering the inquiries by telling them that the applications for these furloughs are not being passed upon in Washington, except as to specially qualified farming experts, and that when applications do come to Washington they are returned to the local board for action. The soldier's division commander makes the final decision.

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## WAR TAX INCREASES REPORTED BY BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War taxes collected from the American people were \$56,076,000 in February and \$251,590,000 in the eight months since last July 1. These figures, reported today by the Internal Revenue Bureau, are the tax increases for those periods over the same periods of the year previous and represent substantially the result of heavier war levies.

The month's passenger fare bill of the nation apparently was \$55,812,500 for aggregate collections from the 8 per cent tax on the cost of passenger tickets.

### TRACTORS AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—Tractor experts are plowing up the old camp ground formerly used by the Canadian Scottish Borderers and the land will be planted with flax. The Jockey Club's infiel will be sown with oats, the whole property increasing the production area by about 40 acres.

### CASUALTY LISTS TO BE ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker has cabled the War Department to resume issuing casualty lists of the American expeditionary forces.

## VIGOROUS MEASURES AGAINST DEFEATISTS

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Vigorous measures are being taken against the "defeatists" for their attempts to spread a feeling of pessimism. A Russian tailor yesterday was sentenced to serve six weeks in prison for remarking, in a café, that France had sold out Russia and Rumania. M. Broutchou, former secretary of the Radical Miners Union of the North, was arrested yesterday for speaking against the war while on a train.

The "defeatists" are few in number, and these isolated cases by no means indicate that pessimism is widespread. In fact, at no time since the war began has the country been more united and enthusiastic in support of the effort to carry on the fight to a victorious conclusion. Political controversy has ceased since the German attack began. Only an insignificant faction of the Socialist party is making any show of opposition to the Government.

## Mid-Month List

# Columbia Records



Nora Bayes Sings "Some Day They're Coming Home Again"

Prima donna of the vaudeville stage—that's Nora Bayes by general consent. And she puts into her exclusively Columbia records the same happy spirit she puts across the footlights. Never has her clear, joyous voice been heard to better advantage than in this catchy, melodious song.

Double Record A 6030—\$1.25

### Just Think!

These Are Only a Few of the Mid-Month Specials

Valse in A flat  
Polonaise in A flat major Piano Solos  
A baby's prayer at twilight—Fox-trot  
Liberty Bell—Fox-trot

My Hawaii (You're calling me)  
"O Sole Mio" (Hawaiian instrumental)

Percy Grainger	A6027
Princes' Band	\$1.50
Louise, Ferera, and Greenus	A6029
	\$1.25
	A2500
	75c



## Buy Liberty Bonds: Help Win the War

Men may be leaving this week, next week, every little while. They will be singing. You can hearten their songs by buying a Liberty Bond. You should buy a bond and another bond. Buy them today! You should buy with a song in your heart.

SEND SOME RECORDS TO YOUR SOLDIER. There is a COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA in his Y. M. C. A. Hut.

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

## ACTIVITIES OF SNN FEINERS DEFENDED

San Francisco Roman Catholic Organ and United Irish Societies, Consisting of 64 Organizations, Uphold Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The presence of T. P. O'Connor, the Irish leader, on the Pacific Coast speaking in behalf of the western allies, has been the cause of a sharp controversy, in the course of which the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, consisting of 64 organizations and more than 50,000 American citizens, as well as The Monitor (Roman Catholic), the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, have come out in defense of the Sinn Fein movement.

Garret W. McEnerney, a leading California attorney, at a recent dinner in honor of Mr. O'Connor, strongly denounced the Sinn Feiners, and said in effect that any financial or moral support given the Sinn Fein movement by Americans amounted to disloyalty and treason. This address and attitude have been keenly resented by Irish leaders as well as by the unanimous vote of a United Irish Societies' convention on Sunday with over 640 delegates present.

The Monitor, the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, in an editorial on the McEnerney address, said in part:

"When Carson got his rifles from Germany and rebelled against home rule, the majority of people of Ireland began to assert their sovereign rights under the aegis of the Sinn Fein, and the death-knell of the National Party was rung. O'Connor belongs to a defunct and discredited party and may as well chant his nunc dimittis."

In reply to his critics, Mr. McEnerney says in part:

"The Sinn Feiners in Ireland and their adherents in America are anti-English and pro-German. The camouflage is not thick enough to hide that fact. The Sinn Feiners have been and are in a state of war against our ally. The conduct of Americans who have been promoting these Sinn Fein activities, since we entered the war, has been treasonable to the people and Government of this country."

"If the United Irish Societies desire to serve and not disserve this country, I suggest that they reconvene and ask the authorities at Washington to provide machinery for drafting into our armies all Irishmen between 21 and 31 now in this country, but not citizens thereof."

"Of course, the whole trouble with many of the young Irishmen is that they have been poison-gassed by Sinn Fein, and these same men are infected with disloyalty even to the country of their asylum because that country is in alliance with one whom they feel to be their hereditary foe."

"If the members of the United Irish Societies are for the complete triumph of British arms, let them begin at once a nation-wide agitation in favor of wholesale enlistments in Ireland and also for the complete pacification of Ireland, so that English troops now held in Ireland to maintain order may be added to the western line. Strengthening the British army by wholesale Irish enlistments and the transfer of British troops from Ireland to France may save the whole allied cause, including America, and I suggest to the United Irish Societies that such an object is well worth the devotion of all loyal Americans."

William Boyle, California state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and member of the San Francisco committee of 1000 directing the third Liberty Loan, in an address before the United Irish Societies convention, said in part:

"Now get in and help to get the Kaiser by buying Liberty bonds and don't waver a bit in your support of the Sinn Feiners, who are nothing more or less than the great majority of the people of Ireland, demanding the right to determine what sort of a Government they shall live under." He added that they must meet the sinister disloyal propaganda of such as would again rob Ireland, by fighting it at every turn with the truth and their whole-hearted support of the ideals of President Wilson.

Walter McGovern, a San Francisco attorney, who was chairman of the Irish society convention, in replying to McEnerney's statement that it is unreasonable to do anything to impair the efficiency of the British fighting forces, said:

"We answered that the enemies of Irish independence are the ones who are embarrassing the efficiency of the British fighting forces. Were England to practice what she preaches and give Ireland her independence, England's army of occupation in Ireland could be quickly released and sent into the trenches. In the light of past experience, the Sinn Feiners are right in opposing the exporting of food from Ireland. Ireland's products belong to the people of Ireland, and it is wrong to export food from Ireland so long as the Irish people are in want." He declared further that the Sinn Feiners were the progressives of Ireland, and likened them to the American minute men of '76.

In a statement given out yesterday, Mr. McGovern, in defending the Sinn Fein movement, said: "Sinn Fein consists of men of all shades of religious belief who unqualifiedly favor absolute religious freedom, which is very disconcerting to some of their enemies. The contest that now goes on in Ireland is the age-old fight between privilege and the people, with Sinn Fein representing the people."

NO DISTURBANCES IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Reports that attempts were to be made to stir up

trouble here in sympathy with the rioters at Quebec apparently had little foundation. Every precaution was taken, however, by the military and by the Dominion police to forestall agitators. Trains from Quebec have been watched, but so far, nothing has transpired to indicate an attempt to start trouble.

## WATERBURY HOUSING SITUATION CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The presence of T. P. O'Connor, the Irish leader, on the Pacific Coast speaking in behalf of the western allies, has been the cause of a sharp controversy, in the course of which the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, consisting of 64 organizations and more than 50,000 American citizens, as well as The Monitor (Roman Catholic), the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, have come out in defense of the Sinn Fein movement.

The report credits a majority of the landlords with refusal to take advantage of the opportunity to charge extortionate rents. Many of the offending landlords besides charging high rents have maintained disgraceful conditions, it says.

The report shows that Waterbury increased by 6000 families in a given period, while housing facilities increased for only 2000. In 102 tenement rental inquiries the average percentage of increase was 84. In the renting of rooms the average increase was 81 per cent. Specific instances showed a five-small-room tenement used by a family of five and ten roomers (two beds in each room, except the kitchen) raised from \$13 to \$30; a three-room tenement from \$6.50 to \$16, and six-room tenements from \$15 to \$18, to \$35 to \$45.

The commission is able merely to report on the results of its inquiry. This was prompted by an appeal of Waterbury civic bodies to the Governor for such an inquiry.

## SCHOOLS ASKED TO HONOR SHAKESPEARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Word has been received here that Capt. R. J. Paulsen, Deputy United States Inspector of hulls and boilers at Seattle, Wash., has been arrested, and that his conduct is being investigated by the federal authorities. The immediate cause of his arrest was that while at a theater recently, he failed to rise when the national anthem was played.

## DEMAND FOR SKILLED WORKERS IS HEAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Demand for skilled workers in United States war work continues heavy, and this month is expected to increase with the advance on the shipbuilding program at the Victory Plant, Squantum, and the work at the big South Boston war development, according to officials of the United States Government Employment Service. Tuesday. Statistics issued today show that 666 skilled workers were placed at work on government jobs through efforts of that office in March, at such places as the Charlestown Navy Yard, Watertown Arsenal, and Fore River Shipyard.

Writing to educational institutions, he says: "Some weeks ago I received from Dr. Walter H. Page our Ambassador to England, a letter renewing his suggestion of a year ago that I request all schools in the United States to observe April 23 as Shakespeare Day and to devote a little time to a fitting program in memory of the one English-speaking author best known to the world. I am in hearty sympathy with this suggestion, and hope it may be carried out in all schools of all grades, both public and private, in session at that time."

## CASE OF BISHOP JONES AGAIN TAKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—Henry Nyland and Oscar Wick were arrested here Tuesday on a charge of making pro-German remarks and disturbing the peace. Matthew Zostau was arrested, also charged with making remarks opposing the Liberty Loan. At both arrests crowds collected and threatened to assault the suspected German sympathizers. When a drive for the Liberty Loan was in progress at the shop where the first two men were employed, it is claimed that Nyland and Wick said: "Every American soldier ought to be killed. The Germans will kill them. We hope every American ship with every American soldier will be sent to the bottom."

Zostau is reported to have said:

"Keep your money in your pockets. Bonds are a bluff. The Government asks for money, and gives you nothing."

## FAILURES TO FILE TAX RETURNS UNCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Otto Herman Schmidt, formerly Lieutenant in the German Army, has been arrested on a presidential warrant, and will be sent to Ft. McDowell and interned for the remainder of the war, on the charge of carrying on German propaganda in the United States, according to Charles G. Halliday, assistant United States attorney. Schmidt's activities, says the federal official, have been in connection with the Deutchnationaler Handlungsgesellenband, an organization said to have 150,000 members in the United States.

One of the letters, said to have been written by Schmidt, points out the necessity of Germans remaining in different parts of the world for promoting German kultur and commerce.

In a letter addressed to Herbert Brett Schneider, at Guayaquil, Chile, Schmidt is alleged to have written: "After peace is declared our work will just

begin.

—because they believe them to be the best.

They always fit perfectly, look neat and

wear for a long time. For the home—for

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## M. CLEMENCEAU AND SOCIALISTS

Ever Since Premier Took Office  
He Has Been Subject to a  
Running Socialist Fire

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS. France—For some time past, ever, indeed, since the star of Clemenceau began to rise in the night sky of power again, a slow Socialist fire, not really harmful, but persistent and irritating to its objective, perhaps, has been kept up on the position occupied by the imperturbable Tiger. But this wonderful animal, which France, for patriotism and rugged strength, is learning to like more and more, has scarcely done so much as blink an eye upon the attackers. There have been cunning, discretion, and sometimes, as it has seemed to sympathizers, some justification in some of the criticisms. The bluntness of M. Clemenceau yields opportunities to critics, and it has done so in good measure with respect to the Premier's statements upon the much discussed league of nations. When M. Georges Clemenceau points to Germany and Belgium, and the mangling of foolish Russia, and asks if these are good signs for a league of nations, the Socialists declare that there is a kink in his idealism. There was the famous refusal of the passports; some cannot be prevented from saying that, at all events, if the Socialists had been permitted to go to Petrograd near the end of last year, when they earnestly pleaded to be allowed to go, to tell the Bolsheviks the plain truth about the ruler they were shaping for themselves and adjure them to beware of a separate peace, at all events the situation could not now have been worse for Russia, and for Russia in regard to the Allies, than it is, and it might conceivably have been better.

As we know, M. Clemenceau rejected that request, doing it in kindly terms which recognized the good intentions of the applicants. So from one point to another the Socialists have kept up their peppering of the Tiger. The citizen Albert Thomas has been, perhaps, the least aggressive; the union sacrée is high in his mind always, he is discreet and careful, and there is a mellowness in his Socialist militancy. With others it is not the same. Upon the citizen Pierre Renaudel a considerable responsibility hangs, and it suits him well. M. Renaudel is of course, besides deputy for the Var, editor of *L'Humanité*, the organ of the party, and every day, or nearly, from headquarters in the Rue Montmartre one hears, as it were, the crackling of this Socialist fire. But one shot by chance has gone home as the others did not, and it made the Tiger leap into the air with a veritable roaring declaration in the Chamber that he makes war, makes war, makes war! Now since the day of his ministerial declaration a few weeks ago, when France called him back to power, has the Premier made such a stirring declaration, or one so vigorous with the faith and determination to victory such as has stirred his hearers to great enthusiasm. It was deeply characteristic; this rousing of the Tiger became as one of the events of the hour.

The citizen Renaudel had just been on a tour in the South, and was warmed to vigor by the genial sunshine of the department of the Var which he represents. He did not visit that region by the Riviera for the purpose of addressing public meetings in any formal manner, but in order to get into touch closely with the party supporters and see that they were all in a proper accord. This necessitated intimate statements rather than set speeches. So at Toulon, for instance, with the official Socialists gathered about him, he emphasized the necessity of this close contact at a time like this, when grave events are precipitated and when their adversaries were multiplying their efforts. All sections of the party, he said, should resume their public, political and social action. He went on to say that that did not mean that they should divide the country in the presence of the enemy, but it was indispensable that they should make their adversaries feel that they, the adversaries, did not represent the democracy and that they did not speak in its name. The work of the national defense must be continued; need not be separated from international action. France attacked by Germany must defend herself, but she should avoid sowing the germs of future wars. That, he said, was the thesis which was supported at the London inter-allied conference. That was the international action which would place the people of the central empire face to face with their responsibilities. If they accepted the peace of the peoples the war would soon come to an end.

The citizen Renaudel said that in the extension of the conflict he saw a proof that this war is indeed the last of wars, because the fact that today it is world-wide, brings forward at once every national problem, all of

which must now be settled once for all, in conformity with the right of peoples to settle their own affairs. Contrary to the view of the German Chancellor, the citizen Renaudel is pleased with the addresses from the tribune of one nation to that of another, because they set the open diplomacy of peoples in opposition to secret diplomacy. Political problems, he then said, are not the only ones that should now occupy the attention of the Socialists because the economic problems are also very important by reason of the repercussions that they will make on the life of the peoples after the war. He promised to elaborate some of these points at a future date, and invited the sections of the party to adhere to the movement of Republican defense which is organized in the country.

M. Renaudel then returned to Paris, and a day or two later was full tilt against the Premier, not with success. It began with interpellations by M. Emile Constant on certain delays that had occurred in the transmission of documents to the proper quarters in the early stages of the Bolo business. M. Clemenceau responded that he was not then in power and could only be responsible for his own acts. M. Painlevé then came forward with explanations, and after a short debate M. Renaudel intervened and made some observations upon M. Clemenceau's responsibility, reproaching him for having done nothing against a press campaign which for four years, he said, had been waged against men concerned in directing the policy of France, concluding with the remark that the Premier was free to answer or not these words of the Socialists which were inspired by a patriotism equal to his own, but his persistent silence pointed to his responsibility.

### CANADA'S FUEL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The fuel situation in Canada was brought up in the House of Commons recently by the Hon. R. Lemieux, a French-Canadian lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He declared that the situation was an extremely serious one, and that Canada was practically at the mercy of any strike or other industrial disorganization in the United States. He remarked that the coal fields of the United States were not inexhaustible, and there might come a time when that country would place an embargo upon the export of coal. In 1916, Mr. Lemieux said, Canada had to import 17,580,603 tons of coal and nearly 300,000,000 imperial gallons of crude and refined oil products, these coming from the United States. In reply, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, said that a conference would be held shortly to consider methods of increasing coal production in Canada, and that one of the chief difficulties they would have to meet would be the problem of labor. Mr. Meighen spoke of the work which was being so well carried out by Mr. C. A. Magrath, the Fuel Controller.

### COMPLETION OF RAILWAY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

FT. McMURRAY, Alta.—Influence is being brought to bear on the Alberta Legislature to secure the completion of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway to Ft. McMurray this spring. Thousands of tons of freight, including oil boring machinery, and so forth, would utilize this route if the railroad were completed, and service established to this point at the head of navigation. Hundreds of homesteaders and tourists would also be served. The Ft. McMurray district contains valuable salt beds, and strong pressure of natural gas has been encountered while boring for oil which abounds in the north country.

### WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Registration of experienced women to take the places of men who leave positions in the city to go out on the farms has commenced, with gratifying results. The women are being asked to volunteer for service in offices, stores, factories, on the land, and assisting the farm women with their household duties, the calling particularly for experienced business women to relieve men now working in the cities who have had farm experience, or who are desirous of assisting in the greater production campaign this summer.

### FURTHER ACTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

STRATFORD, Ont.—At the annual meeting of the Perth County Temperance Alliance, a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the action of the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature in providing present advanced temperance legislation, and at the same time recommending that the Dominion Government should commandeer the 15,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquor in the country for munitions, in order that all grain might be conserved for food.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE ISSUE IN FRANCE

### Increasing Activity Has Been Shown Recently in Regard to the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—Increasing activity has been shown recently in France with regard to the question of woman suffrage. A bill has been introduced in the Chamber by M. Magniez, deputy for the Somme, demanding the vote for women in municipal, cantonal, legislative and senatorial elections on the same conditions as men.

Another important step has been taken by the formation of a group for women's rights with M. Siegfried as president, M. Etienne Flandin as secretary, and MM. Dolzy, Marin, Andrieux, and Merlin as vice-presidents. The policy of the group includes the support of the following: (1) The municipal vote for women. (2) Admission of women to university degrees and employments. (3) Equal pay for equal work. (4) Substitution of the system of separation of property that of common property in the case of married couples when there is no marriage contract.

A deputation from the Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, consisting of the President, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, and members of the executive committee, was received at the Chamber of Deputies by the group for women's rights. The deputation was introduced by the president, who, after thanking the deputies for receiving the deputation, spoke of the great importance to the suffrage cause of the formation of the group. She reviewed the international position of women's suffrage, telling of the great victories in England and America. The general secretary then explained the urgent need for carrying out this reform in France. Whilst they were ready, she said, as a first step, to accept the municipal vote that had been promised them, they demanded of the group for women's rights and from the reporter of the commission on universal suffrage that a clear pronouncement should be made in favor of full suffrage. They further insisted that the report prepared a year ago and approved by the commission should be presented without further delay by M. Flandin. M. Flandin gave the assurance that he would shortly present his report. The question was also raised of the electoral lists of women which should be prepared; and the deputation asked whether, since they were assured that they would have the municipal vote before the next elections, the group of women's rights would not see whether this considerable piece of work could not be begun at once, lest it should be left until it was too late.

A public meeting in favor of women's suffrage was held at the Salle des Societes Savantes in Paris, under the presidency of M. J. H. Moreau. Full political rights for women were demanded, the speakers including: Marcelle Crémieux, Edouard Valentin, and Jeanne Melin. The following resolution was also passed:

"French women, considering their intelligence equal to that of the women in Finland, Norway, Russia, who already have political rights; considering that the British House of Lords has passed the Woman Suffrage Bill in war time, faced by the disastrous results of masculine governments, demand of Parliament: (1) To prepare at once a Woman Suffrage Law, which shall give all women in possession of civil rights full political rights; (2) To give them eligibility to all legislative and administrative bodies, in equal numbers with men; (3) Not to revise any law, nor to reform the Constitution, until women can share in this work as enfranchised citizens."

### ITALY'S RELATION TO SOUTHERN SLAVS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

COBOURG, Ont.—The Board of Trade has passed a resolution asking the Government to pass the daylight-saving bill, to readjust the prices of grain, making wheat as profitable to grow as other cereals, and urging the registration of all labor and the conscription of aliens for whatever work they could best perform in the interests of the country.

posed in its attitude toward this problem, but if there had been a change no blame could be attached to the fact. A change had indeed been brought about through the disruption of Russia as a political power, and this great fact had made a radical difference in the terms of the problem. The Slavs who had formerly looked eastward as if to a beacon and were, in some degree, hostile to Italy, now looked toward her. The Pan-Slavism, in the form of megalomania, gathering the Slavs round the Great Russia which had played the part of a scarecrow in the Eastern question, had disappeared. Both Pan-Slavism and Jugo-Slavism had been affected. The events in Russia had had the effect of clarifying intentions and aspirations. The two Slav groups, one of which aimed at autonomy and trialism within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and the other at separation and the constitution of an independent Slav nucleus, now, after the Russian collapse and the recognition by the Central Empires of new ethnical groups, claimed the same treatment and full recognition of their independence. It was no longer a question of imperialistic ideas, but a matter of nationality, and the Italians ought to give it their serious consideration.

Some change had taken place in their own objectives, Signor Ruffini affirmed. If they could no longer aim at the dismemberment of Austria they could have closer relations with the Slavs within the monarchy; this would give them a new strength which would constitute a decisive element when it came to the peace negotiations. It was desirable, therefore, that the facts concerning Italian and Slav relations should be clearly placed before the political authorities and the public opinion of the United States, and the Government should see that this was done, because it was clear that, when the time for peace negotiations came, the Italian forces would be those who had the clearest motives for entering the war, who aimed least at making conquests, upon whom least pressure could be brought to bear and who were most feared by the enemy; and the United States fulfilled these conditions. The reasons for American intervention showed a lofty idealism. The North American republic would never yield to German oppression, and possessed powerful moral and material means for carrying on the war. The speaker therefore strongly advocated that special attention should be paid to the relations between Italy and America. The members of the Government who had composed the mission to the United States, on which so many hopes were based, should, he said, reaffirm their convictions as to better future relations between the two countries.

However the Adriatic question might be settled, Italy must have friends among the Slavs. France had suffered because Thiers, fearing the constitution of two big states on the border of the country, rejected the basis of nationality and provoked a reaction in favor of Germany in Italy. Signor Ruffini declared that he was, however, convinced that the idea of nationality would inevitably triumph as liberty of conscience had triumphed. Mamiani, Gioberti and Mazzini had, he affirmed, always advocated an understanding between Italy and the Slavs of the Austrian monarchy.

### MAPLE SIRUP IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—This season's maple syrup has just made its first appearance on the Ottawa market. In spite of the fact that there was a very considerable quantity on sale, the farmers bringing it in secured high prices. There were buyers in large quantities, and 50 cents a quart was easily obtainable. It is stated that there is every indication of a good "run," and that a very large amount of syrup will be marketed this season.

### DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—The relations of Italy to the Southern Slav problem were touched upon by the former Minister, Signor Ruffini, in his recent speech to the Senate. Some people, he stated, had said that a change had taken place in Italian policy with regard to the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary. In reality there had not been a change, because the Italian Government had always been well-dis-

## QUESTION OF HOME RULE IN INDIA

### Views of Madras Chamber of Commerce and Madras Pro- vincial Congress Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CALCUTTA, India—The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, has gone on from Calcutta to Madras, where he has received a further series of deputations from various bodies, Indian, Anglo-Indian and European, each addressing him upon the proposal to introduce political changes from the point of view of acquiescence in, or opposition to, the scheme known in broad outline as Home Rule. From these it would appear that Europeans and Anglo-Indians, or Eurasians, are solid in opposition to any immediate scheme of popular representative government. On the other side stand the Indians, who are more or less solid in favor of such a change, with one or two notable exceptions. The Moslem League have, after mature deliberation, formulated a scheme of constitutional reform which has been before the country for nearly a year, and has gained the approval of a vast majority of Indians of all creeds and communities. Our committee, as a constituent part of the Indian National Congress organization, is bound by that scheme, and has had, in fact, a large share in its original inception and discussion. We desire to urge that the grant of this scheme of reform constitutes the minimum of what is required in the interests and circumstances of the country. We are aware that, as it is the scheme formulated by the Congress it will not fully satisfy all our present requirements, but we have limited ourselves to the demands outlined in the scheme, because we are anxious to lighten the difficulties which the Government has now to encounter in consequence of the fierce and selfish opposition of the so-called vested interests."

The opposing points of view may perhaps be aptly illustrated by means of extracts from the addresses of two such bodies as the Madras Chamber of Commerce (European), on the one hand, and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee (Indian) on the other.

The Chamber says: "The Madras Chamber of Commerce is not a political body, and would prefer to keep aloof from political controversies, particularly in view of the present war conditions, but the proposals as formulated by the Indian National Congress and Moslem League, threaten grave danger to the stability of the present community in India, and the large body of Indians dependent on them, and make it imperative that bodies such as this Chamber should give expression to their opinions. The Chamber did not submit any detailed scheme of constitutional reform, nor was it of opinion that a comprehensive scheme of this nature was due, but confined itself to the enunciation of

a few general principles, which it thought should govern political changes in India."

In conclusion the address said: "The Chamber is of opinion that whatever scheme may be formulated eventually by the Home Government, the delays due to the carriage of the mail to and from India should be borne in mind, and at least six months' time be given to the public in India for criticism and discussion before effect is given to the scheme."

The Provincial Congress Committee said, in part: "We realize that complete self-government cannot be attained by a single stroke, and we are glad to have your assurance that a substantial step will now be taken toward realizing the object which all of us have in view. The Congress and the Moslem League have, after mature deliberation, formulated a scheme of constitutional reform which has been before the country for nearly a year, and has gained the approval of a vast majority of Indians of all creeds and communities. Our committee, as a constituent part of the Indian National

Congress organization, is bound by that scheme, and has had, in fact,

a large share in its original inception and discussion. We desire to urge that the grant of this scheme of reform constitutes the minimum of what is required in the interests and circumstances of the country. We are aware that, as it is the scheme formulated by the Congress it will not fully satisfy all our present requirements, but we have limited ourselves to the demands outlined in the scheme, because we are anxious to lighten the difficulties which the Government has now to encounter in consequence of the fierce and selfish opposition of the so-called vested interests."

MR. WICKWIRE'S PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Hon. H. H. Wickwire, who was recently taken into the Government of Nova Scotia, and who is to have to do with the carrying out of the new highway program of the Government, is advocating that of the 900 German prisoners interned in Amherst, the physically fit should be placed at work in highway construction. Mr. Wickwire thinks the men should be given a fair remuneration and properly guarded and that placing them at work would not only be of advantage to the highways but would be a humane act. Those in charge of the prisoners say that many of them express an earnest desire to be put at some sort of useful employment. It is understood that Mr. Wickwire will bring the matter to the attention of the other members of the Provincial Government with a view toward influencing the necessary federal action.

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## HOME GARDENS MADE TOO EARLY

### Inexperienced Gardeners Advised to Be Sure of Safe Planting Dates — Places Differ

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Home vegetable gardens are being planted prematurely in some communities in the northern part of the United States, according to advices to the United States Department of Agriculture. The department urges that inexperienced gardeners make themselves absolutely sure of the safe planting dates. They should consult with others more experienced, or should write to the gardening specialist of the department or their state colleges. Latitude is not a guide as to the earliest safe date, for one locality might be premature or even late for another on the same parallel.

Seed is scarce this year and the home gardener who plants too early loses not only his time, labor and money, but reduces the potential food stock of the nation. Garden crops are divided into four groups with respect to time of planting: the seeds or setting out the plants. First come early cabbage plants from hotbed of seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips and mustard.

Group 2, about two weeks later—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salisfy, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seeds, parsley, sweet corn and Chinese cabbage. Group 3, after two additional weeks—Snap beans, okra and tomato plants. Group 4, when the ground is well warmed up—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash and sweet potatoes.

### EXTEND AERONAUTICS COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The course in the United States School of Military Aeronautics located at the local university—as well as in other aviation ground schools throughout the country—has been increased from eight to twelve weeks.

### Exclusive Distributors of Red Cross Shoes

In DETROIT, MICH.

P. J. Schmidt, Michigan Avenue

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## ASSESSMENTS ON FISH SALES ENDED

Stockholders of New England Fish Exchange Abandon Practice to Prevent Which Legislature Took Action Tuesday

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Assessment on the sales of fish at the state-owned fish pier in South Boston, which has been the custom of the New England Fish Exchange since its establishment in 1908, ceased last Friday, although the legislative committee investigating the fish industry of this city took steps on Tuesday toward permanently stopping the practice. Addison C. Burnham, attorney for the exchange, explained in a letter to the legislative committee today, that the stockholders of the organization voted such action last week. Mr. Burnham pointed out that the fish exchange would have made the step public through the inquiry, if it had been given an opportunity, but the sessions were so taken up by the committee that the announcement has been delayed.

A question which many consumers, doubtless, ask is whether this step will lower the price of fish to them. Dealers along the fish pier are unwilling to predict what may happen as they try to explain that the rule of "supply and demand" governs the prices arbitrarily. Although it has been brought out at the inquiry in the State House that the cost to the consumers of the catch of New England has been increased approximately 10 per cent, through this practice of assessment, fish dealers generally do not look for any such drop in prices with the abandonment of the custom.

Mr. Burnham, who explains the assessment as a loan to the dealers by themselves to provide a general fund for the advancement of the fish industry, says that the way which the assessment should have been regarded by the dealers would not have included it in the retail price—although individual and irresponsible dealers may have done so. He says that when the exchange was started, the dealers decided on this plan of gauging a member's ability of contributing to the general fund, by taxing his business. This fund was used for booming the fish trade, bettering market conditions, but Mr. Burnham adds that with the present impetus given the trade through the greater demand of fish to take the place of meats needed abroad, such an assessment is unnecessary. The tax amounted to one-quarter of a cent a pound for groundfish and a trifle more for the larger fish.

The inquiry at the State House showed Tuesday that the total collected amounted to \$3,000,000, of which about \$2,300,000 have been returned to the dealers. This amount returned, explains the attorney, came from the dealers as a loan so they were entitled to it. Men along the waterfront agree with this statement, but add that if the assessment was used to increase the price of fish through an additional "handling cost," some of the return should have come to the consumer in the shape of low, or even normal prices.

The purpose of the assessment was to create a fund for the development of the fish industry, but in the 10 years in which it has been in operation, and during which the fund reached a total of \$3,173,507, only \$338,011 have been expended for "any purpose which can be said to have contributed to such a development." On the other hand, the 41 fish dealers have distributed \$2,307,597 among themselves, leaving \$327,599 still in the treasury.

## MUSIC

### Auer Violin Recital

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
Leopold Auer, Violinist, First Boston appearance, Symphony Hall, beginning of April 2, 1918. Mrs. Wanda Bognanni Stein played the piano accompaniments. The program: Sonata for violin in A major; Handel: andante, C major, and gavotte, E major; Bach: concerto, Nardini; sonata for violin in G major; Locatelli: serenade and vivace, Haydn; Auer: chaconne, Vitali.

BOSTON, Mass.—Those who heard the program of old violin music in Symphony Hall, on Tuesday evening, must have easily understood why the man who did the playing is the most renowned violin teacher of the day. They must have confessed that, whatever may have been the shortcomings of the performance in certain points of technical control, the old music itself was presented with an expository power that is not to be matched. They must have gone home telling their friends that while they could hear richer tone, stricter pitch and more brilliant execution almost any day, they could not hope again soon to hear such clear-headed setting forth of the contents of masterworks, such ingratiating dialogue of melody with melody, such persuasive balance of phrase against phrase and such truthful contrast of gently spoken and loudly spoken note.

Old violin music, masterfully phrased—that is the story. For is not the Eighteenth Century, accurately speaking, the period of the violin? And is not phrasing, really, the whole problem of violin playing?

Bach, early in the century, and Nardini, late, may be said to sum up the time of the ascendancy of the violin in its pure solo character. And within the time of those composers, Leopold Auer, the teacher of Elman, Zimbalist, Brown and Heifetz, confines, in the main, the program which he is presenting before audiences in the United States. His list of selections contains nothing from the Nineteenth Century, when the violin became primarily a voice in a choir instead of a genuinely independent and self-sufficient voice. His list contains nothing

more, moreover, out of the Paganini caprices, with their emphasis on mechanical tricks; nothing, either, from the Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Brahms repertory of concertos, with their exaltation of the performer above the instrument.

That Mr. Auer is first of all a teacher and an expositor, the Boston public recognized by its comparatively light attendance on this occasion. Such interpretative fruit, probably, as his work bears is to be found altogether in the playing of his pupils. And the value of that is still to be assessed.

The Petrograd professor has undoubtedly turned out from his studio some remarkable young men and young women. He has perhaps sent upon the concert stage none but have made a success. They can all interpret music, more or less, as well as play the fiddle. But there still remains to be settled the question as to what the success amounts to, and as to how far the interpretation ranges. It is quite uncertain that the most acclaimed of the pupils are anything but great sensations. From possibly only one of them, Mr. Zimbalist, can it be said at this moment that a contribution to the artistic sum of things has come.

### Sjöslöus Song Recital

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
Mme. Alice Sjöslöus, Soprano—Recital in Steinert Hall, with Richard Hageman piano. The program: Selections after noon of April 8. The program:

"Siciliana," Scarlatti; "Arietta," Perugese; "Deh vieni, non tardar," Mozart; Swedish folk songs, traditional; "April Song" and "Rain," Bartholomew; "The Shepherdess," Horsman; "Rhapsodie," Campbell-Tipton; music of Scandinavian and Spanish origin; Jarnefelt, Bell, Stenhammar and Alfvén; "Long Ago, Sweetheart Mine," MacDowell; "Transquillity," Poote; "The Maiden and the Butterfly," Chadwick; "An Open Secret," Woodward.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mme. Sjöslöus, in her appearance in Steinert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, with Richard Hageman assisting as accompanist, proved to have a soprano, not perhaps mezzo-soprano, voice of rich, powerful and varied tone and of dramatic interpretative tendencies. Singing pieces in Scandinavian languages, she gave hearers who could not tell what her actual words meant a clear idea of the thought of the poems, merely by her musical accent. She greatly helped such listeners, too, by putting into their hands translations of her texts. Singing songs in English, she gave pleasure, notwithstanding slight roughnesses of pronunciation. Singing old airs in Italian, she gave the impression of an artist well schooled in the department of vocalization and well advised in the department of phrasing.

### FUNDS IN TREASURY FOR LIBERTY BONDS

BOSTON, Mass.—A vote to use uninvested funds now in the treasury for the purchase of Liberty bonds was passed at the monthly meeting of the general officers of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at the state headquarters, 541 Massachusetts Avenue, Tuesday. Plans were made for the coming state convention to be held in Leominster the latter part of October and it was voted to invite the national president, Miss Anna Gordon, to be present on one of the evenings.

Delegates from the Young Peoples' branches all over the State will be present at a conference to be held in Phillips Church, South Boston, Saturday afternoon, April 13, and on April 23 this branch will give a pageant at the welcome home to be tendered to Daniel Polling in Tremont Temple. It was proposed to give a welcome home to Mrs. Emma H. Howland, now working for the National Union in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and Prof. John A. Nichols, who has worked for the prohibition movement in Great Britain.

Much gratitude was expressed at this meeting over the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union helped with the work and one of the definite objects of the drive now on for \$50,000 war welfare fund will be to help other states in this way.

### FLAG IS DESECRATED

QUINCY, Mass.—Police officials are conducting an investigation to discover the person or persons who forced an entrance into the locker building at Merrymount Park some time during Sunday, and desecrated an American flag which flew from the flagstaff of the building last summer. The blue field was entirely torn away from the stripes and is missing.

### MILITARY TRAINING OPPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Universal military training was opposed by James H. VanSickle, superintendent of Springfield schools and Francis T. McSherry, superintendent of Holyoke schools, at a meeting of the Hampshire Country Woman's Club, in the auditorium of Max Salvin, in Ruggles Hall, at the corner of Ruggles and Washington streets.

In the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the men will again parade, starting at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, and marching through Harrison Avenue, Essex, Washington, and Canal streets to the West End. A big open-air mass meeting will follow at

## NEARLY 10,000 MEN FOR CAMP DEVENS

Next Draft Quota Will Commence to Arrive at Cantonment April 26 and Probably Will Go to the Depot Brigade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—According to official estimates, approximately 2700 Negroes, most of them from the South, and nearly 7000 white recruits will arrive here in the next draft quota which will commence coming into the cantonment beginning on April 26. At the outset, all the men will go into the depot brigade, with probable transfers later. Another battalion of the brigade, the sixth, will probably be turned over to the Negroes, many of whom it is stated, will be housed in tents. Hundreds of tents have already been ordered, it is reported, and these will be used to accommodate the men who cannot be lodged in the barracks. The incoming quota will be composed of the following: Massachusetts, 5604 men; Maine, 919; Vermont, 421; Florida, 2236 Negroes; Rhode Island, 35; New York, 104; New Hampshire, 2; Connecticut, 209.

An order has been issued warning officers and men to refrain from talking of the movements of troops or other military matters in public, or where those not in the service of the United States or her allies are likely to overhear them. It is stated that considerable information has in some way leaked out from time to time. Four officers constitute an examining board appointed to ascertain the fitness of students of the officers training school, the members being Maj. Isidor Unger, Capt. John S. Mulliken, Lieut. Patrick J. Manning, and Contract Surgeon Horace K. Boutwell.

Under the direction of Capt. C. F. Sullivan of Boston, Mass., the three hundred second mounted train was put through drill on Tuesday, the combat and supply wagons constituting a long line in the parade field.

Next week, Lieutenant-Colonel Römer plans to have rifle firing as an accompaniment to the bayonet charge over the assault course. The men will fire into the "enemy" trenches as well as charge with their bayonets, and the practice will be directed by Captain Godday and Lieutenant Ingalls. A new snipers' range will soon be available completed and will soon be available for use.

Members of the officers' training school spent Tuesday night in the trenches, two platoons of men being opposed to each other in different trenches, where several combat maneuvers were successfully worked out.

First-Lieut. Arthur S. Peabody, Harvard '16 of Brookline, Mass., has assumed duty as adjutant of the sixth battalion, and First-Lieut. Henry G. Chambers of Newton, Mass., is now assistant division personnel officer.

Joseph C. Grew of Boston, Mass., first secretary of the American legation in Berlin, addressed the officers of the division in the Liberty Theater on Tuesday, relating his experiences in that country.

### Jewish Volunteers

British-Canadian Mission Plans for Reception to 500 Men

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The British-Canadian recruiting mission has completed plans for a mass meeting in recognition of 500 Jewish volunteers on their way to Windsor, N. S., who will arrive in this city on Thursday morning, and which will be held on the Common during the noon hour.

The men will be from New York, Philadelphia, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., and cities in the eastern part of the country, and they will eventually join the Jewish battalion of the British Army for service in Palestine.

Immediately upon their arrival at the South Station the recruits will be met by the committee for the Jewish Legion, and luncheon will be served, after which they will march to Park Square, where they will form behind the British tank Britannia, parading through Boylston and Tremont streets to the Common. In this city the New York delegation will be joined by about 50 Jewish recruits from Boston and vicinity, and all will leave for Windsor that evening at 7:30 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the recruits will be served with dinner by the South End branch of the Red Shield, under the direction of Max Salvin, in Ruggles Hall, at the corner of Ruggles and Washington streets.

In the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the men will again parade, starting at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, and marching through Harrison Avenue, Essex, Washington, and Canal streets to the West End. A big open-air mass meeting will follow at

the corner of Chambers and Eaton streets, which will continue until the men entrain.

### Tufts College Instruction

BOSTON, Mass.—According to an announcement made to the Tufts College undergraduate body, 100 soldiers in the national army will start courses of instruction in engineering at that institution on May 1. The men will be billeted in West Hall, one of the college dormitories, which has been closed owing to coal shortage, and special courses will be given by Tufts professors and the regular college equipment will be utilized. The training of the men will not interfere with the regular college courses, although it is planned to have the senior classmen of the engineering school conclude their course early in order to make room for the soldiers in the laboratories.

## MERCHANT MARINE ACTIVITY IS URGED

National Marine League Leader Tells Rotary Club of Necessity for After-War Readiness

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Necessity for work in preparing the merchant marine of the United States for activity after the war was urged by David H. Lamerton of New York, of the National Marine League of the United States, at the meeting of the Rotary Club at the Boston City Club today.

Mr. Lamerton announced the establishment in the Little Building of this city of the New England agency of the National Marine League. The office is in charge of Mr. Lamerton and George L. Pray. Mr. Lamerton reviewed the losses on account of the U-boat campaign and the necessity of cooperative work in more than making up for the ships sunk in the German undersea campaign.

"Under the present United States navigation laws, there is no inducement for American capital to enter into the shipbuilding business. A modification of the present laws, however, is expected, but the prior need is the creation of a public opinion that will compel a revival of the American navigating spirit. The existence of an aggressive organization for the purpose of directing a campaign of education is found in the National Marine League of the United States," Mr. Lamerton said, and then described in detail the purposes of the league, which he said is supported wholly by contributions.

"No man can foretell," he continued, "the changes and readjustments that will come politically, industrially and commercially after this war shall have been fought to a finish, but this one change through our shipbuilding program is a moral certainty: The United States will have a fleet of carriers logically convertible into an American merchant marine exceeding in size by that of no other nation in the world.

"The crowning peace prize of the arbitration by armies and navies can be partaken in by the United States only through the possession and timely operation of an adequate merchant marine that shall take national advantage of the freedom of the seas secured at such awful price.

"Shall the people of the United States domestically continue to let the cause of an American merchant marine drift like a derelict down into some sargasso sea, or will they arouse themselves to an opportunity that can come but once in the life of any nation?"

### CONFIRM ANCHORIA TORPEDOING

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Reports that the Anchor Line steamship Anchoria (British), bound from Glasgow to New York, presumably in ballast, was torpedoed and beached off the Irish coast April 7, were confirmed in responsible shipping quarters today.

Immediately upon their arrival at the South Station the recruits will be met by the committee for the Jewish Legion, and luncheon will be served, after which they will march to Park Square, where they will form behind the British tank Britannia, parading through Boylston and Tremont streets to the Common. In this city the New York delegation will be joined by about 50 Jewish recruits from Boston and vicinity, and all will leave for Windsor that evening at 7:30 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the recruits will be served with dinner by the South End branch of the Red Shield, under the direction of Max Salvin, in Ruggles Hall, at the corner of Ruggles and Washington streets.

In the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the men will again parade, starting at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, and marching through Harrison Avenue, Essex, Washington, and Canal streets to the West End. A big open-air mass meeting will follow at

## G. A. R. MEMBERS IN FINAL SESSIONS

Springfield, Mass., Invited Massachusetts Department to Go There Next Year

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—An invitation for the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled for its fifty-second annual encampment in this city today, to hold the April, 1919, meeting in Springfield was received from Horace Goodwin, senior vice-commander-elect of the department. Mr. Goodwin is a member of post 16 in the Western Massachusetts city. General sentiment seemed to favor continuation of the meetings in Boston, and action on the invitation was postponed until later this afternoon.

Mrs. Florence Haynes of Salem, past department commander of the Women's Relief Corps, brought greeting to the convention this morning and Mrs. Flora S. Chapin of Worcester, department president-elect, presented a report of the work of the corps for last year. Daniel E. Denny, retiring commander of the department, was presented with a diamond studded badge by members of his staff.

Elections at the encampment Tuesday afternoon at Faneuil Hall were in every case made by unanimous approval of the nominations, there being but one man out for each office.

Edwin P. Stanley of Manchester follows Daniel E. Denny as Department Commander. George W. Wilder of Dorchester was elected president and Mrs. Mabel H. Fuller of Malden senior vice-president. Mrs. Margaret F. Smith of Dorchester was elected junior vice-president; Mrs. Xelis de Bos of Springfield, chaplain; Mrs. Nellie M. Goodwin of Roxbury, inspector; Mrs. May Eldridge of Wakefield, patriotic instructor.

Daughters of Veterans

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Frances C. Linnell of Somerville was elected president, Ladies of the G. A. R., meeting in annual convention yesterday at the American House. Mrs. Edna Ware of Worcester, department president-elect and Mrs. Sarah Peabody of Lowell, junior vice-president.

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## BILL TO FORTIFY INHERITANCE TAX

Massachusetts Commissioner Asks  
Legislature to Amend Present  
Law Which Is Said to Allow  
of Many Evasions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Following the example of 32 states of the union, the Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts has asked the Legislature to amend the Inheritance Tax Law so that it shall apply to property deliberately given away by a person whose survivors would ordinarily get it through his last will and testament or other probate court proceedings, and thus put a stop to what is considered the most frequently practiced of the various methods of evading the tax.

Last year the state of Massachusetts obtained from its inheritance tax about \$3,900,000; the year before, about \$4,250,000. How much more than this it would have received if it had got all it was supposed to be entitled to, officials in charge of such affairs declined to estimate, but they admitted that having compared the taxable estates in many cases with what they had had reason to expect them to be, they had come to the conclusion that the State was losing heavily, and that a good deal of evasion was being practiced. The most common device, under the law as it is at present, they say, is that of the person who transfers his property.

The law now covers gifts to survivors as well as property that is owned jointly and intended to pass to the survivor without further proceedings; but there is nothing in it to prevent a person giving away his property outright. In the affidavit which must be furnished to the tax commissioner, the administrator or executor of an estate is required to state whether the person made any deeds, grants or gifts intended to take effect later, or owned jointly with others any property, or left any marked envelopes or other property intended to be delivered later.

It has become evident to the tax commissioner's office that these provisions have not been sufficient to prevent evasion, and furthermore that failure to include in the law a prohibition such as the Legislature now is asked to enact, may cause it to operate unfairly. A man may have made a fortune in the state of Massachusetts, and resided in it and enjoyed its benefits for years, and if he chooses to give his property to some one else the State gets nothing under the inheritance tax; whereas it will get the tax from the estate of a man who has resided within its jurisdiction and enjoyed its advantages and protection but a short time, who gives it away through a will or allows it to be distributed through the channels of the probate court. As some see it, the latter may be said to be penalized for retaining possession of his property.

The proposed amendment, which merely broadens the application of the present law to include late gifts of the character described, is copied directly from the law in the other states which have such legislation, where it is said to have proved a powerful deterrent against evasion of the tax. At present it is in the Ways and Means Committee of the House, having received a favorable report from the Committee on Taxation. It has not yet gone to the Senate.

## SOUTH AFRICA IS AFTER COAL TRADE

Would-Be Revival of the United  
States in Commercial  
Relations With Argentina

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Ever since the opening of a line of Japanese steamships between this port and Yokohama, calling at Cape Town, the South African Government has been carrying on a lively campaign for closer commercial relations with the Argentine. The newspapers have given much space recently to a long report that was made to the Union Government of South Africa by Alwyn Zoutendyk, special trade commissioner here for the South African Government. Mr. Zoutendyk has just returned to Buenos Aires to continue his campaign after a short trip home to place before his Government the results of his investigations to date.

Mr. Zoutendyk has informed his Government that there is an opportunity for business in Argentina and has recommended that special efforts be made to take over the coal trade which has been in the hands of the United States since the war began. He has insisted to big coal buyers here that the South African coal is better than American coal and almost as good as Cardiff coal, and has now asked his Government to second his efforts and so assure the conquest of this important trade. He says:

The Argentine Government has three collieries and these are now engaged in carrying coal from the United States. I had lengthy interviews with the Minister of Marine and Rear-Admiral Rojo Torres, the chief of the Transport Department, with a view of inducing them to send their colliers to South Africa instead of to the United States. During one of my interviews they led me to believe that they would send at least one ship for a trial cargo and requested me to ascertain whether the Union Government would temporarily remove the embargo. While I was awaiting a reply to my cablegram, the Government availed itself of a very tempting offer for the charter of the then only available collier for cargo to the United States to return with coal for the Government.

Mr. Zoutendyk refers to the bad

reputation of South African coal, which he says is due to the fact that a few shipments which were sent to this country were sent by speculators and was of a very poor quality. He then continues: "Coal is today selling in the Argentine at \$42 gold a ton and it would be a good investment for the Government or the Coal Owners Association in their own interests to charter or to purchase a steamer, even at today's inflated prices, to carry cargoes of coal as an advertisement."

## PLANS FOR HUMANE DAY-IN SCHOOLS

BOSTON, Mass.—At the regular monthly meeting of directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held Tuesday, President Rowley announced that the superintendent of the Boston public schools had sent an announcement to the teachers of the city, calling their attention to the observance of Humane Day in the schools on Friday of this week, as the schools of Boston will be closed during next week. Other schools in the State will observe Tuesday, April 16, as Humane Day, the society having issued a special pamphlet which has been distributed to about 14,000 teachers in grammar schools above the second grade. Plans have been made to have window cards put into stores in the large cities of the State, calling attention to Be Kind to Animals Week, which begins April 15, and literature has been sent to hundreds of clergymen urging the observance of April 21 as Humane Sunday.

From 16 field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, \$24 new Bands of Mercy were reported in March. The total number of Bands of Mercy to date is 113,207.

## COMMERCE CHAMBERS' REPORTS PRESENTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reports which reflected the summarized observation of organized commerce of the United States on its relations with the Government in the last year were read here at a meeting of the national counselors or heads of committees, preliminary to the sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here.

The reports of the following committees were presented: "War Pay Rolls," F. A. Seibert, Akron, O., chairman; "Industrial Relations," Henry P. Kendall, Boston, chairman; "Organization Service Bureau," S. C. Mead, Milwaukee, Wis., chairman; "Daylight Saving," A. Lincoln Fliene, Boston, chairman; "Budget and Efficiency," W. L. Clause, Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman; and "Statistics," A. W. Douglas, St. Louis, Mo., chairman.

## RECRUITING FARM LABOR FOR SOUTH

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Field officers chosen by the authorities at Washington will recruit labor for farmers in this State and will seek to relieve the situation by recruiting women for light truck farming, fruit picking and packing. High school boys and college students will be enrolled after the school session ends. A special farm service division is to be created within the employment office at Norfolk, Va. The labor shortage, it is said, is caused by several thousand farm helpers leaving to work at war activities in other states.

## ALLEGED DISLOYALTY INQUIRY

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The Concord City Government has voted to make an investigation of alleged disloyalty to the country by certain of its employees. Mayor Charles J. French has appointed an investigating committee. At a hearing before the aldermen, the name of a member of the police force was mentioned. The charge was made that this policeman has engaged in pro-German talk. Mayor French says that he has the resignation of this policeman in his hands, to take effect April 15, but the resignation has not been formally filed.

SEEDING BEGUN IN ALBERTA

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MACLEOD, Alta.—Seeding operations in the Macleod district have commenced. The ground is breaking in fine shape, and a bumper crop is anticipated.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Gerard Film "My Four Years in Germany"

First Time Shown in Boston  
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
Thursday, April 11, 8 P.M.

GOV. McCALL AND MAYOR PETERS  
Will Speak

Free exhibition to Liberty Loan  
Public admitted to vacant seats after  
8 o'clock.

Seats not taken by Liberty Loan  
holders will be filled in order of  
application after 3 P.M. Thursday, at  
Room 209, 7 Water Street.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE  
of NEW ENGLAND

JORDAN HALL  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, at 8:30  
RECITAL by  
MINERVA

KOMENARSKI

CONTRALTO  
Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50¢

Jordan Hall

## ORIENTAL ISSUE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Bill Calculated to Raise the Question Is Shelved in the Provincial Legislature

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—An attempt by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the only Labor member of the British Columbia Legislature to provide, by means of a bill, for regulating employment in dangerous industries has failed through government opposition to the measure, which, it was contended, was ultra vires of the Province. Mr. Hawthornthwaite sought to have provision made so that no person who failed to read or write in the English language, or in any language of Europe, should be employed in coal mines, powder works, saw mills, quarries, metallurgical mines, cement works, sawmills, canneries, sash and door factories, and planing mills.

He admitted in introducing the measure, it was chiefly aimed at Orientals. This brought to the fore the Oriental problem which, from time to time, has attained such prominence in British Columbia. Government speakers pointed out the attempt to resurrect this question was being made in view of the present world struggle and captured Allison and his car. In the tool boxes and in special places built under the seats and hidden in the springs of the cushions were found considerable quantities of liquor in small bottles convenient for quick sale.

The police not only confiscated the liquor, but took the motor car down to the police station and locked it up along with the liquor. Allison then went into the courts to get his motor car back and now the courts say he is not entitled to it and shall not have it the motor car itself comprising a part of the appurtenances in making the sales of liquor, and therefore the car must be handled in the same way as the liquor and the bottles and the same way as if the police had captured a bar and ice chest and any other fixtures of a well regulated saloon.

This means that the car must be destroyed. It may be that the courts will have to ask the Legislature for some authority to sell motor cars caught in the raids, instead of breaking them up as is required of all liquor layouts that may be taken in raids. Anything that is used in connection with the sale of liquor in Kansas is to be regarded as an outlaw and must be destroyed. It cannot be kept for any purpose, and it cannot be sold.

The decision means the holding of half a dozen motor cars and doubt that many buggies and wagons that have been captured by officers in the last few months and have been held waiting a decision in the Allison case.

SWIFT'S NEW YORK EGG  
BUSINESS SUSPENDED

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Field officers chosen by the authorities at Washington will recruit labor for farmers in this State and will seek to relieve the situation by recruiting women for light truck farming, fruit picking and packing. High school boys and college students will be enrolled after the school session ends. A special farm service division is to be created within the employment office at Norfolk, Va. The labor shortage, it is said, is caused by several thousand farm helpers leaving to work at war activities in other states.

Reverting to the text of the bill, Hon. Mr. Sloan pointed out that on three occasions in the history of the United States the presidential veto was exercised to prevent enactment by Congress of legislation that would restrict immigration by the application of a literacy test. The last time was by President Wilson, who has declared the test "embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long established policy of the country." The proposed bill, Mr. Sloan said, while pretending to put up one bar against Oriental employment, would open the gates to a motley flood of alien labor of questionable origin, and would withdraw, in the matter of miners, the safeguard that the applicant for a certificate must have knowledge of the English language. Thus enemy aliens and men of Central European nationalities whose sympathies in the war were opposed to those of the people of the Province would be admitted freely into the industrial plants of British Columbia if able to pass a test in their native language.

The debate on the bill was wound up by Premier Oliver who declared, if proceeded with, it would be ultra vires of the Legislature. In this critical

THE REPUTATION  
OF A MASTER  
Protects Your Herrick Purchase  
Ordinary products never come from a  
master's workshop.

Twenty-seven unusual features make the Herrick exceptionally desirable. Seven of them are designed to save ice.

\$30,000 could have been saved this year on the old refrigerator, but Herrick refrigeration prevents the elimination of even one. The big cost-saving Herrick factory makes it possible to give such a low initial investment, and a high profit by all Herrick improvements listed on the genuine Herrick. Write for booklet H-4 and dealer's name.

HERRICK  
GENERAL  
REFRIGERATOR

Twenty-seven unusual features make the Herrick exceptionally desirable. Seven of them are designed to save ice.

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The Herrick Refrigerator Co.

804 River Street, WATERLOO, IOWA

JOHN DAVID  
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES  
Broadway at 32nd Street  
NEW YORK

Say "Herrick" for Master Merits

time of the Empire's history, when allied with Japan, whose warships were guarding Canadian shores, and in the face of treaty rights and more over in the face of the protest just received from Japan's representatives, the bill, the Premier said, was nothing short of an insult, a studied insult. On a division being taken, the bill was given six months' postponement by a large majority.

## KANSAS SEIZES LIQUOR CARRIERS

Motor Cars Used in Illicit Traffic  
Must Be Destroyed, According  
to Supreme Court Ruling

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—If a motor car is used to supply liquor in Kansas and is discovered it must be destroyed by the local officials, the same as they are required to destroy the bottles, barrels, kegs and other appliances used by a bootlegger in carrying on his business. This is the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, rendered in the suit of Burton Allison against the police officers of Hutchinson.

Allison was a jitney driver in that city and the police suspected that he was doing a thriving business in handling liquors. They made raid under the Search and Seizure Law and captured Allison and his car. In the tool boxes and in special places built under the seats and hidden in the springs of the cushions were found considerable quantities of liquor in small bottles convenient for quick sale.

Broad powers for the committee are contemplated in the resolve, which would require a report of the investigation to be filed with the Legislature next January. A committee of nine members is proposed, comprising two senators, four representatives and three others to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council.

In the Senate a bill was passed on Tuesday, equalizing the distribution of state-aid among small towns of Massachusetts for educational purposes. The measure, introduced by Senator Churchill of Amherst, applies to towns of 500 or less families and, without costing the State any more, is designed to furnish high school education for more children than are now provided for.

Under the bill, towns spending an average of \$4 to \$5 annually per \$100 of local taxation would be reimbursed one-half the amount spent for sending pupils to high schools in other communities. If the average was between \$5 and \$6 the reimbursement would amount to three-fourths of the amount spent, while if the average was above \$6 the entire amount would be reimbursed.

The Senate enacted, after a sharp debate, a bill to prevent employers from receiving gratuities given to employees for checking clothing. A bill to extend the provisions of the domestic business corporation tax for one year was defeated.

In the House an order by Mr. Quigley of Chelsea, requesting the Public Service Commission to postpone action on increased fares on the Bay State Street Railway until pending legislation has been disposed of, was rejected.

The Committee on Railroads reported leave to withdraw on the bill for electrification of the Union Freight Railroad.

## RECESS INQUIRY INTO EDUCATION

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Proposes an Investigation Into Methods in All Institutions Supported by State

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Investigation of educational methods in Massachusetts by a special recess committee of the Legislature is favored by the Committee on Education, which has reported in the House of Representatives a resolve providing the necessary authority. The proposed committee would sit during the coming summer and fall and study the system of education, conditions in all educational institutions supported by the State, or by the State in connection with counties, cities and towns.

Broad powers for the committee are contemplated in the resolve, which would require a report of the investigation to be filed with the Legislature next January. A committee of nine members is proposed, comprising two senators, four representatives and three others to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council.

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The report says the Jewish population suffers much more than the non-Jewish. The majority of the Jews are city folks. The shops and factories are closed, and there is no employment for them. The non-Jews are accepted as workers on public improvements, roads, ditches, etc. The Jews are almost excluded, with the exception of a few who find work with Jewish contractors.

At present the report is dated Dec. 25, 1917 the compulsory labor system had been succeeded by a voluntary one, which is proving more satisfactory. Most of the volunteer workers, it is said, are machinists, and are working in Germany. It is pointed out that the salt trade, until recently in the hands of the Jews, is now monopolized by the Polish Government. The Jews, being approximately 15 per cent of the population, are allowed 15 per cent of the salt stores, the rest of the trade being given over to non-Jewish traders called into activity by this regulation.

The report says the great need for food and clothing. Some clothing has been sent to Poland from neutral countries, and the French Government has given permission, it is said, to ship a limited supply of rice there. The report expresses the hope that Washington will be interested in the need.

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## SUFFERINGS OF BELGIUM RETOLD

Country's Minister, in Address Before International Lyceum Association, Describes Anew Crimes Committed by Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an address delivered this week before the International Lyceum Association, E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister, told anew the story of his country's sufferings and in the course of his address made known once more many of the crimes of Germany committed against his people. He declared that the ideals, which the United States had always stood for and for which they were again fighting, were the ideals which had always animated his own country and added that it was for these same ideals that the Belgian soldiers and the United States troops were now fighting shoulder to shoulder. "We are fighting," he said, "for freedom and democracy."

## TRADE-UNIONISM VERSUS SOCIALISM

Illinois Labor Federation Contrasts Practical Methods of Latter With Vague Theories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Trade Unionism versus Socialism" was the subject of a recent article of some length in the weekly news letter issued by the Illinois State Federation of Labor. "Trade unionism," said the article in the course of its analysis, "does not need socialism for its accomplishment, for trade unionism is apart and independent of socialism; in fact, socialism is often a hindrance to its attaining immediate results, as socialism frequently takes from unionism some of its good workers and sets them dreaming of the future, forsaking the necessities of the present."

"Socialism, on the other hand, needs the aid of trade unionism. Without it, socialism would be a sort of vagabond I. W. W. movement, a kind of will-o'-the-wisp, a jack-o'-lantern affair, seeking for an audience here and there to attend the dedication of its dream of a commonwealth state."

"Any philosophy that assumes a state so far off in its realization must necessarily be abstract, a theory, based upon and countenanced only in the logic of those who comprehend it, and satisfying only those who are willing to rest their faith in the assurances and promises of its philosophers. But even the profoundest of philosophers must eat, and in the meanwhile must go out and work for a living, and trade unionism tends to the making of the living. There is no objection, certainly, to any one having dreams if he does not use the time allotted to work for indulging in his dreams."

"Of course it is hard upon the dreamer, and a disillusionment from his secured comfort, to attend to his own chores, but that is what the workman is obliged to do. He may find, if he please, upon all the theories and philosophies and dreams of a perfect future state, but in the meantime, he has to do his own chores, so why not simplify and lighten the burden of his work?"

"The trade unionist need not be a Socialist. He attains his ends without and in spite of it. The Socialist, however, who is not a trade unionist fails to serve socialism, for every gain that trade unionism makes—and it has thus far been the only representative of labor that has made any gains for labor—is in the direction of the future state, from the standpoint of the Socialist, although trade unionists may not like it nor want it."

LOCAL FOOD CROPS IN JAMAICA INCREASE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Land returns here for the year ending March 31, 1917, according to Governor Manning's blue-book returns showed an increase of some 4000 acres under cultivation.

This increase was chiefly in "ground provisions," representing local food crops, such as corn, peas, yams, potatoes, etc. The acreage here was 70,336 against 63,927; coconuts also increased from 24,464 to 30,189, while bananas on the other hand had dropped from 85,462 to 78,890, largely owing to dissatisfaction that has grown concerning banana cultivation owing to the frequent destruction of crops by

## STATE OWNERSHIP OF TIMBERLANDS

Forest Commissioner of Maine Recommends Policy Which Will Insure Future Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Forrest H. Colby, the state land agent and forest commissioner, favors federal or state ownership of timberlands, particularly cut-over and neglected lands, for one reason because they help to insure a future supply of timber. On public reserves, he says, forestry methods and regulations may be put into practice which it would not be possible for private owners to follow out.

"Private ownership must generally concern itself with some immediate return from timber investment," says Mr. Colby. "Interest charges and a heavy tax burden have a tendency to force the cutting of timberlands privately owned, while public ownership can defer the harvest until the most opportune time. Private ownership is always subject to change, while public ownership is permanent and a permanent policy may be carried on."

"A beginning in federal ownership in the State of Maine already has been made on the western boundary of the State. About 27,000 acres, mostly of cut-over land, have been purchased or are under purchase agreement by the Federal Government as part of the White Mountain National Forest. The largest part of the reserve, about 30,000 acres, lies in New Hampshire, but it is intended to create additional acreage in Maine."

"This tract is entirely under the control of the United States Forest Service, and as far as it is practical the most improved methods of forestry are carried out. A trained forester is in charge as a supervisor, and forest rangers are employed. Tree planting will be practiced where natural reproduction is not sufficient."

"Sales of timber are made under strict regulations. All trees to be removed are marked by a forest officer, and 12 inches in diameter, breast high, is as small as soft timber may be cut."

"On account of the care given them, the forest lands become of great advantage to the State under this system. In many of our eastern states considerable tracts of waste and cut-over lands are being purchased for the state reserves. Under state ownership about the same protective measures and regulations can be carried out as are required on federal reserves."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Liquor elections in several towns and cities in Northern California on Monday resulted in increasing the dry territory of the State to a considerable extent. Redwood City went dry, closing a score or more saloons on July 1. The city of Coalinga in the center of the Fresno County oil fields went dry, leaving Fresno as the only wet place in the county. The city of Modesto, county seat of Modesto County, also went dry. Wholesale liquor houses and restaurant licenses being unaffected by the ordinance. The town of Taft passed its prohibition ordinance, but McKittrick voted wet and Maricopa is in doubt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SENATOR HUMBERT'S ACTIVITIES TRACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A private investigation is under way, or about to be started, by the Attorney-General of the State of New York, into the activities of Senator Charles Humbert of France, editor of The Paris Journal, during his visit in this city in the autumn of 1914.

The investigation is being taken at the request of the French Ambassador at Washington. Senator Humbert, with William Desouches and Pierre Lenoir, are awaiting trial in France on charges of having entered into negotiations with agents of Germany and of communicating directly with German agents.

The French Ambassador's request asked for an investigation of Senator Humbert's deposits of money with J. P. Morgan & Co., his dealings with the Bethlehem Steel Company as a purchasing agent of war supplies for the French Government. In September, 1914, and in general all matters connected with the prosecution of Humbert, Desouches and Lenoir.

A statement given out by Attorney-

General Lewis shows that the three are charged with assisting in the widespread German plot for newspaper propaganda throughout the neutral countries of the world. It is charged that they accepted German money for use in purchasing a controlling interest in Le Journal, in return for which it was expected they would spread defeatist propaganda through that newspaper. After the alleged German investments in stock of The Paris Journal through Lenoir and Desouches, the German Foreign Office, it is charged, again purchased a controlling interest in that newspaper with money which Bolo Pasha obtained from Count von Bernstorff in the United States.

## FLOCKS MAY BE FED IN RESERVE

Part of Black Hills Forest Is Being Surveyed by Government in Interest of Sheep Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—In an effort to increase the food supplies of South Dakota, an investigation now is being made of the possibilities of grazing large flocks of sheep in the Black Hills National Forest Reserve, in western South Dakota. If conditions are found to be favorable, the surplus lands in the reserve, which now are not being used for the grazing of cattle, will be made to do their bit in increasing the meat supplies of the state and nation.

Under present regulations the forest reserve range, or a part of it, has been devoted to the grazing of cattle.

"The law as it has stood heretofore, and the regulations predicated upon it, directed that chaplains in the army must be drawn from the ranks of ordained ministers. The act passed on Monday carries an amendment which removes the limitation of chaplain appointments to ordained ministers and makes eligible persons of good character accredited by religious organizations and of good standing therein. According to its provisions, Christian Scientists are eligible under the law for appointment.

The original bill, as unamended, was as follows:

"An Act (S2917) to amend section 15 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An Act for Making Further and More Effectual Provision for the National Defense and for Other Purposes," as amended by the act approved May 12, 1917, entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918, and for Other Purposes."

Be it enacted, etc., That section 15 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An Act for Making Further and More Effectual Provision for the National Defense and for Other Purposes," as amended by the act approved May 12, 1917, entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918, and for Other Purposes."

During the past few months, however, there has been a decided change in the various factors affecting the handling and raising of sheep, and the purpose of the field work investigation which now is to be made by the forest reserve officers is to determine the extent of land in the reserve which can be utilized for the grazing of large flocks of sheep without interfering with the well-established cattle industry in the reserve.

## CALIFORNIA DRY FIELD ENLARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Liquor elections in several towns and cities in Northern California on Monday resulted in increasing the dry territory of the State to a considerable extent. Redwood City went dry, closing a score or more saloons on July 1. The city of Coalinga in the center of the Fresno County oil fields went dry, leaving Fresno as the only wet place in the county. The city of Modesto, county seat of Modesto County, also went dry. Wholesale liquor houses and restaurant licenses being unaffected by the ordinance. The town of Taft passed its prohibition ordinance, but McKittrick voted wet and Maricopa is in doubt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SEEDING IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

STONEWALL, Man.—Seeding is in full swing about this district. For fortnight now farmers have been hard at work with the harrowing, and many of them, while acknowledging it is extremely early to sow wheat in Manitoba are unable to withstand the temptation to take a chance on the fine weather continuing.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canada Steamship Company will not call at the port of Charlotte this summer en route to Montreal, owing to an alleged deadlock between the steamship company and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce with regard to the cost of a detention shed. The Canada Steamship Company says that as they have no land at this port, and as the trip to Charlotte is not a paying proposition, they do not feel justified in erecting such a building as the American Government requires.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the discussion on the naval estimates in the House of Commons on Thursday night, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, outlined the policy of the Government as regards shipbuilding, which has already been outlined in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Ballantyne's statement that "the time was opportune for Canada to embark on the building of steel ships as a national permanent policy" was received with cheers from both sides of the House. He said that there were 14 shipyards in Canada, and that as the berths in these became vacant, they would be utilized to the full in building steel ships for the Government. Four of these were already under construction, two at Montreal, one at Vancouver and one at Collingwood. Mr. Ballantyne declared that all the warships that had been already built in the Canadian yards had been quite as well constructed as if they had been built in

the old country or in any other land.

The work of building steel ships for the Canadian Government will be carried on at all the shipyards as soon as the Imperial Munitions Board contracts expire. The Minister also announced that the Dominion Iron & Steel Company of Sydney had agreed to install a rolling mill for steel plates which would cost about \$5,000,000, the entire cost to be borne by the company. The Government had agreed with the company to take a minimum of 15,000 plates per year for five years, the price at the moment being \$4.15, but this price would have to be adjusted every six months on the basis of the cost of steel ingots. Until the mill was ready to turn out plates, these would be secured from the United States. Mr. Ballantyne further added that the Government did not intend to construct wooden ships, as they thought it was not wise to invest money in anything but vessels of steel.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under a recent ruling issued from Washington, it is well understood here that there is ample authority provided for the arrest and punishment of anyone convicted of giving or delivering liquor to a uniformed man. There are, however, exceptions to this ruling, and they are perhaps best stated in the words of the official ruling itself.

"The primary object of the new regulations is to stamp out the illicit traffic in liquor, or bootlegging around army camps. Its provisions, however, do not apply to the serving of liquor in private houses to soldiers who are members of the family, or bona fide guests outside of dry zones established around military camps. Under the old provisions of the President's order, only the sale to officers or enlisted men in uniform was prohibited outside of zones. There was no prohibition against giving, serving or delivering it to a soldier in a private home or elsewhere outside of such zones. In this way bootleggers and unscrupulous liquor dealers outside these zones were enabled to evade the law without violating it technically.

"These inadequacies have been fully remedied in the new order which make it clear that anyone serving, giving or delivering liquor to a soldier, with the exceptions noted above, is subject to prosecution and punishment by a fine of \$1000, or 12 months' imprisonment, or both. The penalties are defined in the original law."

It is asserted by those who are in a position to know, that the New York Police Department, under the federal order, as above officially interpreted, has ample power to arrest bootleggers and bring them before judges who, in their turn, have power to sentence them to full terms rather than merely a day, as was recently done.

It is asserted further that any attempt by the police to foist the responsibility for this feature of the situation upon the public is not in conformity with the facts. That such an attempt was made recently is known to this bureau.

Not the least of the evils connected with bootlegging is the fact that the intoxicants procured for the uniformed men, in the majority of cases, are of extremely bad quality.

This fact, it is believed, lends color to the suspicion that only the most unscrupulous of grasping opportunists, or agents who are deliberately trying to undermine the stamina of the men, could stoop to such methods.

## SERVING LIQUOR TO A UNIFORMED MAN

Primary Object of New Ruling From Washington Is to Put a Stop to Illicit Traffic and Bootlegging Around Camps

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## WOMEN'S CLUBS GOING TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The fourteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will open Tuesday, April 30, in Hot Springs, Ark. The formal opening with welcome voiced by Governor H. Brough and followed by Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, will be preceded by business meeting of the executive board, department chairmen and state presidents on Monday, April 29; executive board and council meetings on Tuesday afternoon. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions each day throughout the convention, with three department conferences each afternoon and mid-day luncheons and social affairs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALTON, Ill.—E. A. Jack and Eben Rodgers of Alton have lodged a protest with the Board of Education against prohibiting their children from attending school unless they submit to vaccination. The two men through their attorney have demanded that the board provide means for educating their children since they are not permitted to attend school until vaccinated.

They were told by the board that the children must be vaccinated before being allowed to attend school and that they would be penalized for keeping them out of school, under the laws of Illinois.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## A Little Discourse on Samplers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Many and curious are the treasures that have been unearthed, in the last 30 years, from chests and cupboards, where they have lain forgotten and dust covered for several generations. Things once considered of little value, or only treasured for some reason of sentiment, have become in these days much-prized articles, eagerly sought after by the ardent collector. It would probably have greatly entertained their original owners, if they could have known in what high estimation the things that belonged to their everyday life in kitchen, parlor and still room, were to be held in after years. The brass trays and snuffers, used by the servants of a rough farmhouse, may now lie on the table in some drawing room, and the ivory, bone and carved wooden bobbins with glass beads, used by the village lace-makers, are treasured in Chippendale cabinets. In short, there is hardly anything belonging to past days that has not its devotee, who spends time, money, and energy in the firm resolve to add fresh treasures to his beloved collection. And what pleasure he or she derives from it! There is the eager search through the little country antique shop, when, perhaps, a scrap of old china or luster ware has been noticed in the window; the searching through a portfolio, for a print or engraving of possible value, and the delving into a chest for bits of old embroidery and brocade.

Decorative needlework has been an art from the earliest times. The records of William the Conqueror's prowess, possibly worked by his wife, known as the Bayeux tapestry, and preserved in the museum at Bayeux, are a treasure house of historical records. The needlework pictures of the Stuart times are eagerly sought after by collectors, and so are the fantastic designs of leaves and flowers, worked on linen, for curtains and chair seats, by the Jacobean embroiderers. Most of these important examples of the craft of needlework are preserved in museums, or in historical old houses, but among the most attractive relics of the past are the embroidered squares of fine canvas, known as samplers. Worked by the little girls of past generations, they have an special interest, they represented, surely, much labor for such tiny hands. Most of the known examples are from the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries. Specimens before that time are rare, and the ones worked later have lost the charm of design and fine stitching, and developed into the blatant and artistic wool work of Victorian days. Marvels of delicate work were carried out by these small people. Worked before the time when they were supposed to be capable of taking part in the more serious household occupations, a sampler was but a trial of skill! One can imagine with what enthusiasm the sampler was begun, the clean square of canvas, and the skeins of brilliant silks laid before the little worker, who had visions of that same square, covered with in-

tricate designs of birds and beasts and flowers and moral verses, carried out in the finest cross-and-tent stitch; but the enthusiasm may have waned a little, before the last stitches were completed, after months of work. So many half hours a day must have been spent in this way, before the small embroideress could record her name in the corner, for the admiration of succeeding generations.

The borders of the designs are not very varied; they are sometimes geometrical, with every stitch carefully planned at the corners, others have a pleasantly flowing Arabesque border that twists light-heartedly round the difficult places, putting in a little garland or bow to hide possible discrepancies. Then came the letters of the alphabet, great and small, and, after that, began the play of fancy. Sometimes a procession of quaintly Assyrian-looking stags cross the scene; sometimes there is a red-roofed cottage adorning the center, flanked by stiff Noah's Ark trees; every variety of domestic animal is represented, the birds perching on the trees varying little in size from the cows that repose underneath.

Flowers are a favorite subject, particularly stiff specimens of Indian pinks. The center of the panel is generally devoted to verse of an improving nature. Anne Phillips, who worked her sampler, a very elaborate one, in 1805, records:

"When I was young and in my Prime You see how well I spent my Time. And by this Sampler you may see How kind my Parents was to me."

One may guess at Anne's feelings, sitting in her high-backed chair at the window, looking out on real flowers and trees nodding in the wind and sun, as she put the tiny, laborious stitches into the magenta roses, on her stiff little bushes.

And another ran:

"See how the Lilies flourish white and fair."

See how the Ravens fed from Heaven are."

Then never distrust thy God for cloth or Bread."

Whilst Lilies flourish and the Ravens fed."

Sometimes the moral sentiments ran into several verses, for one worked by Frances Lock, in 1810, begins:

"A minute, how soon it is flown And yet how important it is God calls every moment his own For all our existence is his."

A sampler, worked by Anne Harrison, in 1770, deserts the more conventional borders, yew trees and verses, for an exquisite miniature map of England, worked in the finest black silk, divided into counties, with the names of the principal towns in scarlet silk. A few and rare specimens have the flowers and names worked in hair, a feat, indeed, of skill.

Very popular, too, among collectors, are the small needlework pictures with pastoral scenes, views of country houses, etc., worked in black on white silk, but these hardly come within the scope of samplers proper.

## Mary's Flower Holders

Mary, Mary, quite contrary, How does your garden grow? In pots, and pans, and old tin cans, and boxes all in a row. And Mary's garden, in its odd assortment of receptacles, is quite fascinating. The pots are perhaps most interesting of all, for they are made by this ambitious gardener herself.

Mary buys fine grade modeling clay at a near-by art school, and fashions the pots with her hands. Little skill is necessary, she insists, for flower pots have simple outlines and the surface can be made smooth with kitchen spatula. The simplest way to make them regular in shape is to model the bottom and sides separately. The bottom is formed by flattening a lump of clay evenly, and cutting it the desired size with a thin-edged bowl, or, if available, a large-sized cookie cutter. The hole in the center can be made with a sharp knife, or an apple corer. For the side of the pot, the clay can be patted out in a long strip, and then rolled with a rolling pin that has been dampened to prevent sticking. This is then fitted on the circular bottom, the two dampened and stuck together.

After drying for an hour in a hot sun, when the surface of the clay has become quite hard, the pots can be painted.

Mary did not paint hers with gaudy, heavy paints, for her clay pots were to hold vines, and she did not wish the holders to be more brilliant than what they held. Her tinting was experimental, for, as the clay hardened, she thought how much prettier it would be slightly colored, and hastily looked about for a coloring agent.

The nearest at hand was a bottle of ink, so that was what she used, putting it on with long, careful strokes of the brush. The result, a dull sea blue, was so gratifying that she decided to experiment further. Dark red dye, carefully painted on the drying clay, resulted in a rich brown that was just what she wanted.

After the coloring had partly dried, the pots were placed in a moderately warm oven and baked for three-quarters of an hour. The result was flower pots of beautiful soft tones, such as cannot be bought in the stores. These were particularly suitable for foliage plants, as they did not eclipse in color the soft green maidenhair and crested ferns they held.

The "pans and old tin cans" flower holders were born of the determination to save, for both had outlived their original destinies. The pans had been bought for baking dishes, but had later been supplanted by heavier

## Two of the Season's Hats



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Large and small they are, simple and ornate this year, and apparently, of all imaginable shapes and sizes and styles of decoration. The illustrations shown today are excellent examples of two popular styles. The small one is a specimen of the modified poke

A band of purple grosgrain ribbon, rather narrow—that is, about an inch or so wide—finishes off the crown and is the only other trimming, ending in bows and streamers at the back.

This soft crown is another of the popular features of the large hats of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

bonnet, which has been enjoying high favor since the beginning of the season. The frame of this demure little bonnet is covered with gray Georgette crépe. A scarf of soft, light old blue Georgette crépe is draped about the high crown and tied in a bow at the back. The raised band brim is adorned with small silk flowers in pastel shades of blue and rose, which make a dainty and effective decoration. Almost any desired color scheme could be used in a simple hat like this, which is quite as up-to-date and smart, in a quiet way, as it is demure and picturesque.

The large hat has a brim of yellow leghorn straw, which is faced with transparent purple chiffon through which the yellow straw shows distinctly. A tiny band of purple satin finishes off the edge, on the under side. The soft crown is also of purple chiffon and is covered with Japanese daisies, in different shades of wistaria.

## Some Rooms of Many Reflections

For the room that is too dark, too small or too irregular in shape, there is always a first assistant in the art of reconstruction to be had in the ever-obliging mirror. One can find mirrors that will fit into any part of a room's wall space, that will harmonize with almost any color scheme.

The room with the room that seems too dark, one can easily solve the problem of introducing more sunlight, or daylight, at least, by the proper adjustment of a mirror or two. These should be hung opposite the windows, where they will reflect sun rays, or where brilliant colors that have been used in the room will be reflected.

A small, rather dark library, furnished and paneled in dark wood, had three small casement windows at which were hung curtains of terra cotta silk. On a table near the fireplace and on one of the low bookcases stood great brass bowls of the orange-podded flower, sometimes called "Japanese lanterns." A wide seat beneath the windows held many pillows, covered with dull green or terra cotta silk.

Opposite the windows hung a mirror, which measured about four feet in height and about one foot and a half in width. In it were reflected the light that came into the room, the colors of the curtains, and one of the brass bowls. In a second mirror, hung opposite the fireplace, were reflected the other bowl with its orange flowers and the painting of a gay procession which was hung over the fireplace. Thus there seemed to be no absence of light, and the room was filled with color. The room which is too small needs

A short distance up the River Seine by boat, if one takes one of those swift little steamers known as "les Mouchois," which ply so diligently up and down the river, or by tram, if one prefers to go up over the hills, about halfway to Versailles, is the quiet little town of Sèvres, famous far and wide for the beautiful porcelain made in its factories. Ever since Louis XV, away back in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, one day handed back their money to the various shareholders and appointed one of his state councilors as administrator, with M. Boileau as general director of the porcelain factory, which had been established at Sèvres some three years earlier, the little town has been known not only throughout the length and breadth of France, but in many other countries as well, by the beautiful things manufactured there. Visitors to that town today may see the works and workshops, the exhibition rooms where specimens of the products are for sale and also a museum—Musée Céramique—where are gathered together noteworthy pieces of early Sèvres ware.

France had been making pottery for sorts for some centuries, just as other European countries had done, and along toward the end of the Fifteenth Century that produced at Avignon, Beauvais and a few other places had become distinctly beautiful and decorative, although Italy was considered to take the lead in such manufactures. During the Sixteenth Century, that lover of beautiful things, François I, either went or sent to Italy and persuaded Girolamo della Robbia to come to France and to decorate a castle for him. And della Robbia, when he came, brought along with him some new ideas in pottery.

Not long after that incident, we find that a new pottery or faience, called Henri Deux, appeared and it is said now that examples of this remarkable and original ware are worth their weight in gold. The candlesticks, salt cellars and dishes made of this ware were graceful in form, but rather elaborately adorned with modeled decorations. There was one Bernard Palissy, whose work is still remembered. Later came the manufacture of a variety of majolica ware and of the enameled, the latter being well developed in Rouen.

Early in the Eighteenth Century the manufacture of a rather artificial looking porcelain was begun at Rouen. At Chantilly, about the year 1725, a porcelain was made which imitated the Imari ware of Japan. Some 15 years later another factory was established at Vincennes and now comes the beginning of the famous Sèvres. It was in the year 1753, so historians interested in this subject tell us, that the King, Louis XV, who, for the past five years, had been making donations for the carrying on of the work, allowed the adjective "royal" to be added to the name of the works, and granted the use of the two interlaced L's as a trademark. In order to keep a record of the porcelain made in different years, a scheme of lettering was arranged which, to the initiated, would tell the tale. For example, an A in the space between the two L's signified that the piece of porcelain, thus marked, was made in that year in which the King began to take an active interest in the work, 1753. Three years later the factory was removed from Vincennes to Sèvres, and it is there that one may visit it today, over in one corner of the beautiful park of St. Cloud, not far from the Seine. And, in 1759, the King took it over as a state industry, to be managed henceforth as such.

Now it happened that the making of porcelain appealed to Madame de Pompadour, and she did everything in her power to bring the Sèvres product up to the highest possible artistic standard, to popularize the ware at court and throughout the country, and even throughout the whole of Europe. Among the beautiful colors which were employed in this ware, one of the loveliest was named for her, the "rose Pompadour." Where kings and queens and wealthy courtiers had formerly sent each other gifts of gold and

## The Story of Sèvres

silver, it became the fashion to substitute services of royal Sèvres; thus this factory soon became one of the most—if not the most—important in all of Europe at that time.

Two varieties of porcelains were made here, the hard and the soft. Among the colors employed were the "blue de roi," or king's blue, a deep cobalt blue, a turquoise blue which was very popular, apple green, rose Pompadour and another known as the "jaune Jonquille." Forms and shapes varied greatly. Some of the earlier shapes were said to have been designed by the King's silversmith, and so were not most suitable for porcelain. Many of these were made in molds, in sections, and put together with ormolu. Examples of this early ware are to be found in some museums.

The decorative schemes are well worth studying. Flowers and birds in most brilliant colors, also little figures, were favorite motifs. Generally speaking, some solid color, such as the turquoise or king's blue, apple green or rose, were chosen for the background and white spaces or panels were left for the chosen decoration. Often times, instead of leaving the background plain, it was covered over with a delicate pattern in gold, and other touches of the gold gave added richness to the dish, vase or candlestick. One thing especially noticeable about this ware is that the decorations are in miniature; everything is done delicately and on a small scale, with great technical skill, not in the broad, dashingly lines of much other porcelain.

Tableware was usually made with a

white background, bordered in color, it may be, and lavishly adorned in colors.

"Jeweled Sèvres" was, doubtless, the most costly and elaborate of all varieties of the ware and that was richly decorated with fine imitation precious stones, which could scarcely be detected as imitations, set in beautiful mountings of gold. This, needless to say, was extremely costly.

## An Attractive Vegetable Salad

A delicious-tasting and attractive-looking dish, for either a plain home luncheon or a company affair, is a salad of which the chief ingredients are hard boiled eggs and cold boiled green peas. The quantities must be judged by the housekeeper who knows how many people she wishes to serve. First, boil the eggs until hard, cool them, cut in two crosswise and remove the yolks. Break these yolks into small pieces and mix with the cold boiled peas and some mayonnaise dressing. Sprinkle a little salt and pepper over the inside of the whites which are to be used as cups, and put a teaspoonful of the yolk and peas mixture in each, or enough to heap it up a little. Serve on crisp, small lettuce leaves. If the eggs are small, it may prove better to cut a slice off the end, in order to have a little more room for the filling, and a small slice may be removed from the other end, in order to make it stand up straight. Sometimes a dash of paprika adds interest to the appearance of the dish.

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Novelty Voiles & Crepes, 36 to 45 in. wide, 50c to \$2.50 yd.

Poplin & Repp, 36 in. wide, 50c, 75c to \$1.00 yd.

## THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3.

## XIV—The Art of Illumination (Continued)

The earliest example of Christian book illustrations is in a Greek MS. of the Fifth Century, containing fragments of the Book of Genesis, now in the Imperial Library at Vienna. Another is the Cottonian Genesis of the same date, a fragment now kept in the British Museum. In Vienna, also, is the famous "Discordites," the oldest example in which the decoration is of sufficient importance to take rank beside the figures.

These MSS. are all monuments of declining taste. By the Sixth Century men were striving for the necessities of life rather than the luxuries. It was only, therefore, under the rule of Theodosius the Ostrogoth in the West, and of Anastasius and his successors in Constantinople, or where the church could especially exert her influence, that further costly monuments are to be found.

It is Byzantine miniature art, therefore, which first concerns us. By the beginning of that period known as the Age of Justinian, Christian art had passed through many hardships, and the effect upon illumination was to make of it an individual luxury. The Emperor's mania for building had succeeded in transforming the Roman art of Constantinople into a new style, to be known henceforward as Byzantine. The extravagance of architecture, the encouragement of the industrial and sumptuous arts, the lavishness of personal attire—all had an unexampled influence upon calligraphists and illuminators, who produced works of unrivaled splendor. Artists could now afford to send to the Far East and to the southern shores of Europe for their costly material. Brilliant minium came from India and from Spain; lapis lazuli from Persia and Bokhara, and the famous Byzantine



A specimen of Byzantine illumination



A Byzantine illuminated page

gold ink was manufactured by the illuminators themselves out of pure gold.

Thus illumination in its restoration was really made into a new art. Under Justinian the use of gold and silver inks, the vellum stained with rose and scarlet tints and purple dyes—which were the great features in the day of Constantine and Theodosius—was still continued. But in addition to this, the ornamentation became far richer and more magnificent. These veritable editions de luxe reflected the grandeur of the architecture; and the jeweled tympanum, with its golden background, was copied bodily in the pages of Gospel-book and sacred history.

It is interesting in this connection to note that in miniature and ornament is always the direct mirror of the architecture of its period. Where the church decoration is rich in mosaics, as in the Romanesque, and the fretted arcades are interlaced, one with the other, the same characteristics are seen in illuminated Lives of the Saints, the Monologia, the Psalter and the Gospel-books. When the stained glass is the special feature of the interior, as in the Gothic cathedrals in France, Germany or Italy, the same effect may be noted in the illumination. Indirectly this is also true of the contemporary minor ancillary arts which happen to be practiced at the time. Even temporary or merely fashionable customs are often repeated in the MS. pages. Sometimes it is the architecture itself, with its columns, capitals, arches and friezes, that become the subject of background or border decoration. At another time utensils and furniture attract the artist, and again some objects of personal adornment. The higher the grade of the illumination, the more likely it is of identification. As we approach the period of the Renaissance, one may find the mosaic enameling, the wood and stone carving, the gem-cutting, and the work of the medalist. The local love of flower cultivation is shown in the illumination of the Netherlands. Work in sculpture affected the German decoration, and the French work reflects the labors of the goldsmith and the enameler.

But to return to Byzantine decoration, we should remember that it is not Greek art, but Roman art, practiced at Constantinople and dispersed to other localities from this point; that is to say, it is not the direct lineal descendant of the Greek, but in Roman art transplanted, and embodying whatever Greek and Oriental additions it may have gathered to itself in its new soil. It is not the art introduced or propagated by Constantine or his immediate successors, but dates its beginning from the new Basilica of Santa Sophia and the many-sided artistic tastes of Justinian. It is the union of the Greek aesthetic with Christian moral. The distinction between the two styles is exceedingly slight in matters of detail, and the main struc-

tural difference is that while the Romanesque dome rests upon a mural cylinder, the Byzantine is supported upon pillared arches. The dome itself is not essentially Byzantine.

In Greece the art declined after Justinian. Leo III, the iconoclast, put an end to pictorial art. He caused the library which Constantine founded, and to which Theodosius and Justinian made important additions, to discard all volumes containing sacred images. Fifty thousand volumes were destroyed, including the famous Homer written in letters of gold, and the masterpiece of ancient chrysography. This naturally caused a decline in the art, but the iconoclastic movement was not able to destroy it. Many claim that the climax in Byzantine illumination was reached when Basil I, the Macedonian, ascended the throne in 867. It seems but natural that the tremendous impulse given to architecture by Basil I should add a corresponding interest to illumination. The examples of this period, namely, 867-886, show that the mosaics of Santa Sophia became irresistible incentives to the production of beautiful MSS., in which the splendor of Byzantine costume and accessories is combined with the simpler elegance of classic motif and composition. It then began to construct fundamental rules upon doctrinal authority, all out of specific precepts of ancient or local usage. It began to diffuse itself throughout the empire instead of confining itself to the capitol. It became distinct, self-possessed and strongly defined, and for a time resisted local influence. Finally it fixed itself as the style of several national styles.

Manuscripts earlier than the Eighth Century do not contain historiated or pictured initials, owing to the edicts against image worship and the representation of saintly figures. This compelled the illuminators to pay greater attention to pure linear ornament, developing a feature which had until now been kept subordinate, but which became exceedingly important. The Macedonian dynasty (867-1056) upon its advent removed the ban, and this resulted in the splendid second revival of Byzantine art. Unfortunately, however, at the same time a monastic despotism swept over the country, and by its regulations destroyed all individuality. As a result Byzantine art was reduced to an automaton, and its artistic power gradually waned and disappeared.

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS INCREASE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**MONTRÉAL, Que.**—Returned soldiers who plan to go on the land will be required to demonstrate that they have farming ability before they can secure loans from the Soldiers' Employment Bureau, it is announced by J. Pye, secretary of the local bureau. Many men have already been placed on farms in the East and the West for trial, and the bureau will arrange to find similar opportunity for any who desire it. Then, next year, if they are successful, they will be allowed to take up land. Certain areas of Crown lands have been set aside for soldiers, and all vacant available Dominion land will eventually be open to them.

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## POLISH REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Ever since the German occupation of Warsaw, all postal communication between the German and Austrian occupied parts of Poland and neutral countries has been entirely suspended. The thousands of Polish refugees in Switzerland, for instance, are for the most part entirely unable to correspond with their relatives and friends at home, but, nevertheless, news passes between them by more or less irregular channels, and the exiled Poles are not left in complete ignorance of all that is happening to their friends, and incidentally to their property and belongings in Poland. Most of the news which arrives is far from agreeable, and new stories of German exactions, and pillaging and robbery, are constantly being received. Here is one of the latest stories peculiarly illustrative of German methods in unhappy Poland.

A prominent textile manufacturer at Lodz, once the great cotton metropolis, not only of Poland, but of all Russia, was practically deprived of his entire plant, machinery, stocks of raw material and manufactured goods by the Germans, who "requisitioned" them at prices ridiculously below their real value. Some months later, the manufacturer received a letter from a German engineering firm at Magdeburg, offering him new electric motors. The letter stated that he need have no concern that the dimensions of the motors would not be suitable for his factory, because, as a matter of fact, they were the same motors which had been requisitioned in his factory by the German officials. Incidentally, however, the manufacturer noted that the price was more than three times the sum he had been allowed for them. Naturally the manufacturer was highly indignant at

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## IN THE LIBRARIES

There were never so many books in the world, and the old saying about there being no end to their making was never so apposite; but the weariness and sorrow which Kohleth found according to his famous libraries might have been assuaged if, instead of hoarding his treasures for his own gratification and glorification he had opened his library doors outward and sent the rolls forth as messengers of cheer to his fellowmen. So the application of the saying is as timely as the saying itself, and "Keep the books on the go!" is a good slogan for everybody who buys or owns a book. If the increasing number of soldiers and sailors are to have the reading matter which they so much desire and so well deserve, the giving must not stop with a week's spasm of effort, but must be entered into, like other activities, for the duration of the war. Do not let the dust gather upon any book which might brighten a patriot's dull hour or help him to be a better patriot. That people are gradually waking up to this duty is evidenced by the generally ready response to the recent nation-wide call, but there is still need that the query—"Have you a book to give?" should be self-addressed to each citizen, and honestly answered. Meanwhile the testimony to the good done by the books already at work is the most convincing proof that the opportunity is a most genuine and practical one. Think of one of O. Henry's books of short stories being torn into sections of a story each, and the sections circulated separately, with the original owner acting as librarian! And those sections were pored over by successive soldiers in France until the print was worn off the pages.

Another example is furnished by the men of the Negro stevedore regiment in a French port, with leisure hours on their hands, of whom their lieutenant writes: "These men are only a few months from cotton fields to khaki. They are among a strange people who speak a language unintelligible to them. Not at any time in my life have I been so made to realize the meaning of the expression 'thirsting for knowledge.' By begging, borrowing and buying I have corralled all the English books in the vicinity, and I have 112 books for 3000 men. These books are all in use seven days in the week. We need hundreds more."

Among books recently issued in which librarians are of necessity interested is the new edition of Wilcox's French-English Military Dictionary with a supplement containing all the military and technical terms down to the latest in use. The French Government cooperated with Colonel Wilcox in the preparation of his work, and many French officers assisted him.

The story of the Sargent Industrial School of Beacon, N. Y., founded in 1891, is told in an attractive little book with an appreciation by Miss Sarah L. Arnold as foreword. Home-making and housekeeping are taught

at the school and practiced as an integral part of the life of the village. Eleanor E. Ledbetter's book, "Winning Friends and Citizens for America," is one of the series on library work with the foreign born issued by the Immigrant Publication Society, and edited by John Foster Carr. This number is especially concerned with work done for and with Poles, Bohemians, and other Slavic peoples.

Every phase of the vocational problem is treated in the latest volume of the series on Vocational Education, issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, and the volume thus places the most expert opinions and conclusions before the reader in a compact form. As usual, the present volume contains a selected bibliography, and reprints of the most important material on the subject found in current periodicals and in educational addresses.

An important bibliography is that issued as a war supplement to the March number of the History Teacher's Magazine, prepared by George Matthew Dutcher, professor of history in Wesleyan University, in cooperation with the National Board of Historical Research. It is a selected and critical bulletin of publications on English relating to the world war, and includes books on the causes of the war, the issues of the war, and on the conditions, problems and relations of the countries involved. The compiler has made his notes directly from the works listed. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained in reprint from the publisher, McKinley Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

As the scene of Whittier's "Snow-bound," Haverhill, in Massachusetts, has a fame, and a place in the hearts of the American people that are all its own; and the Public Library of Haverhill is serving the whole country as well as the town itself by diligently building up its Whittier collection of books and manuscripts, letters, pictures and relics, and by preserving these in a form that makes them accessible for inspection and study. The collection is already one of the largest of a similar kind in any public institution. Those who have relics belong logically in such a collection are urged

to contribute them and are assured that they will have continuous care.

This library's Haverhill collection of books, pamphlets, maps, and pictures concerning Haverhill history and people of the past and present is serving a good purpose now and garnering material for the historian of the future which would otherwise become unobtainable. The library has also a museum collection illustrating the history of civilization and the industries and manner of living in foreign countries which is largely used; and its picture collection, consisting of photographs, foreign views, half-tones and lithographs and engravings, had a circulation last year of nearly 28,000—a notable record for a small library in a small town.

## WOMEN AND FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

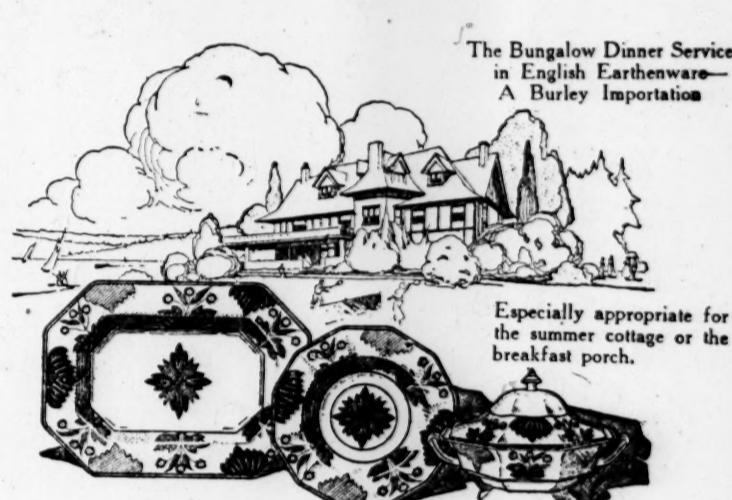
**MONTRÉAL, Que.**—The suggestion that women be employed on Canadian farms was made from the bench on Thursday by Judge Duclos, in dealing with the exemption appeal of Yvon Bignesse. The applicant was brought up on a farm, came to Montreal several years ago and became an architect, and last summer returned to farm work for his uncle, Alphonse Brunelle of Champlain, who intimated that the court's proposal that he secure women to help on his farm could not well be carried out. Judge Duclos remarked that the trouble was that people were too fond of ease in this country, and that the women did not realize that farm labor was just as honorable as any other work. Bignesse was exempted.

## FIJI ISLAND SUGAR INDUSTRY GROWING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—The future of the Fiji Islands was outlined in a comprehensive manner by Hon. Henry Marks, M. L. C. and member of the Fiji Executive Council, in interviews which he gave while visiting in Melbourne recently. Mr. Marks is head of the large Fiji concern which bears his name, is a financier and business man of note and one of the best-known residents of the islands.

Dealing with the sugar question, Mr. Marks said that Fiji at the present time was under a considerable disadvantage owing to the decision of the Indian Government not to allow any more indentured labor to leave India for Fiji. A system would probably be introduced, however, by which "free" Indians would enter Fiji, he said. Legislation has been passed to raise £150,000 for a labor fund, he added. The proposal was that the laborers should be allotted to desirable employers for six months, after which they would be under engagement as monthly servants. There would be a provision, however, that they would have to work for some employer for 12 months, after which they would be at liberty to take up land, which the Government would provide at a nominal rent. If at the end of 12 months they desired to go back to India, their passage would be paid. It is not likely, however, that many would want to go back, as the Indian in Fiji is contented and happy.



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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## BOSTON TRADING IN WOOL STOPS

Members of Trade Exerting All Efforts for Benefit of Government—Inventories of Stocks on Hand Are Being Taken

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Wool trading in Boston has virtually ceased. Up to last Friday fair sales were reported on the various grades, but with the meeting of the Wool Trade Association on that day and the ultimate decision of the members to be of as great assistance as possible to the Government in its present undertaking, sales ceased. Dealers are now busy inventing their stocks. Some have already sent in their reports on blanks provided for the work. It is estimated by the Boston dealers that the decision of the Government as to the stocks it wishes to retain will take anywhere from 10 days to two weeks to ascertain. During that time things are at a standstill as far as business is concerned, although a few inquiries are being noted from time to time.

Now that the holidays are over in the South American market buying there has been resumed, but chiefly on grades which correspond to prices stated as of July 1, under the government option plan.

All the machinery of mills that it is possible to use will be utilized by the Government for the making of the heavier uniforms and war work in general. The mills have made a splendid response to the requests thus far for machinery and this is fortunate in view of the fact that if it had been otherwise the plants would have had to be commanded. There are some mills, however, which have yet to volunteer the use of the machinery which they have suitable for this work. Some have hesitated to do so because they did not have adequate stocks of wool on hand for such work. The authorities have offered to furnish material to such mills as are without sufficient quantities to do the work.

If this point is understood, it seems assured that additional mills will volunteer their services where they are so much needed. The Government hopes to get the stated amount of uniforms needed finished by Aug. 1, and if this is done, there will be an opportunity for the civilian trade to be taken care of after that date.

The men's wear and women's wear trades are fairly quiet. Fifty of the women's wear mills in New York have shown their willingness to turn their machinery over to the manufacture of army goods. The 20-ounce cloth is especially needed. The American Woolen Company has responded readily to the government appeal, and will probably have nearly 100 per cent of its machinery employed on this sort of work soon. Government orders are to take precedence over all others until requirements are assured of fulfillment.

The last of the colonial wool auction sales will be held April 17 and 18, when the balance of the Australian wools, consisting of both greasy and scoured varieties, will be offered.

The Boston trade has been urged to refrain from doing any buying of the domestic clip wools on the sheep's backs, but wait until the wools have been shorn and ready made for the market. Shearing is in progress in several of the sections of the West at present, but very few clips have been sold, as yet, even in the market. In California the clip has not been sold. Growers are asking from 50 cents to \$1 for the wools.

It is thought that the reason sales have not been consummated is because federal control is so universally anticipated. The Government has not signified its intention thus far to do this, but there is still time for such a plan to be carried out and the authorities may feel later that the step is very necessary. Still there is the other alternative of allowing the wool to pass through the regular channels and then taking an option on it as was done with stocks in the hands of dealers not long ago. If some definite word could be obtained from the purchasing agents of the Government, buyers would know whether to make their usual purchases. As it is, they feel that conditions do not justify the purchase of the current domestic clip.

Word has been received that Philadelphia and New York have, also, stopped trading, as has the Boston market, and are devoting their time to the taking account of stocks on hand.

Philadelphia will hold auctions on June 12 and July 1. It is hoped that these auctions, although not representing foreign wools, will be as successful as the Australian wool sales have been.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA'S GAINS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana road reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, operating revenue of \$6,419,358, an increase of more than \$500,000. Operating expenses showed a gain of more than \$60,000. Net income was \$175,520 less than a year ago. At the annual meeting of the stockholders the retiring directors were reelected.

BRIGHT WHEAT PROSPECTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas has a prospect of a wheat crop of 108,000,000 bushels with a reasonably favorable spring, according to reports to E. C. Paxton, government field agent for Kansas. That would be more than double the 1917 yield.

## FUTURE VALUE OF LIBERTY BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the assumption that 4 per cent interest may reasonably represent the credit basis of the United States shortly after the return of peace, C. F. Childs & Co., in a summarization of economic data bearing upon the third Liberty Loan, point out that the second Liberty 4s converted into 3 1/2s should then be quoted at 101 1/2 and the first Liberty 4s converted into 3 1/2s should be quoted at 102 1/4. The 3 1/2s, which differ from the above issues in that they are absolutely free from all taxation, should never be subjected to a direct comparison, since they will be primarily in demand by those who can well afford to purchase them on 3 1/2 per cent basis so long as excessive income taxation gives to those bonds a particular tax-exempt feature which the present 4s carry might be altogether removed from subsequent issues. Even a partially tax-exempt bond, as the 4s are, would be at that respect be in demand over fully taxable bond. At all events, the present rate of 4s per cent should certainly be regarded as amply justified in consideration of the fact that the citizens of this country should welcome an opportunity to lend their money even without any interest return whatever, in order to bring about a victorious peace and the perpetuation of the democracy which we all wish to continue to enjoy.

## REAL ESTATE

Henry E. Wilson has sold the single frame dwelling of 12 rooms, together with 5525 square feet of land, located at 872 Washington Street, Dorchester. There is a total assessment of \$2600, of which \$100 is on the land. Philip McMorrow purchased for investment through the offices of Henry W. Sayage, Inc.

Hannah M. Botsford et al., trustees, have purchased the interest of the Edward M. Skinner estate in the four-story swell front brick house on the corner of 586-588 Massachusetts Avenue and 525-527 Shawmut Avenue, South End district. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$13,100, which includes \$7100 taxed on 2420 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The Boston Penny Savings Bank has taken title to a block of four 3-story brick apartment houses, at 15 to 21 Inland Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 3905 square feet valued at \$5000, also made a part of the \$32,000 assessment. Bernard Davis estate were the grantors.

Everett W. Hutchins et al. are the new owners of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 9000 square feet, assessed to the Eliza A. George estate for \$8000. Of this amount \$2200 applies on the ground. The location is 24 Carruth Street.

Another property purchased in Dorchester consists of a frame dwelling and 13,912 square feet of land, located at 3 Ashland Street, belonging to Charles E. Bockus and one other. Margaret M. O'Connor is the buyer. The total assessment is \$4000, of which \$2200 is land value.

## WESTERN UNION'S QUARTER'S SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1918 (March results estimated):

	1918	Increase
Total rev.	\$20,518,353	\$4,286,842
Main & dep.	2,445,021	421,016
Exp. tax, etc.	11,647,561	2,860,723
Interest	332,962	—
Surplus	5,092,809	4,904

TEXAS POWER'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Texas Power & Light Company's statement for February and 12 months compares:

February	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$272,768	\$210,586
Net earnings	104,964	88,938
Net income	57,422	47,708

Twelve months—

Gross earnings	1918	1917
Net earnings	1,621,875	1,013,442
Net income	1,021,875	558,886
Preferred dividends	247,625	265,042
Balance	215,250	358,844

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-7-16, cables 4.75-4-5, 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90-days 4.70 1/2. Paris cables 5.70 1/2, checks 5.72 1/4. Lire cables 8.90, checks 8.91 1/2. Swiss cables 4.24, checks 4.29. Guilders 47 1/2 and 47. Pesetas 26.39 and 26.20. Stockholm 34 and 33 1/2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CALUMET & HECLA

BOSTON, Mass.—Calumet & Hecla has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917. Indicated profits after all taxes are equal to \$3.67 a share, compared with \$85 a share in dividends.

The report shows production of 77,495,238 pounds of copper, compared with 76,762,240 in the previous year.

The average yield of rock was 21.65 pounds of copper per ton, compared with 22.53 pounds in 1916.

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas Gas & Electric Company reports as follows for February and the 12 months ended Feb. 28:

February	1918	Decrease
Gross earnings	\$182,533	\$2,488
Net earnings	54,549	*1,621
Net income	26,709	6,248

Twelve months—

Gross earnings	1917	*\$42,917
Net earnings	49,413	80,861
Net income	204,556	152,397

Preferred dividend

Balance

132,000

71,556

152,397

\*Increase

STEEL ORDERS DECREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on March 31 last of 9,056,404 tons, a decrease of 232,049 tons.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET REVIEW

British Banking Provision for After-the-War Conditions Indicated by Lord Cunliffe—Revenue Comes in Freely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—During the week ended Saturday, March 23, money has again become less abundant. Starting on Monday with plenty of funds in sight and lenders at the end of the day finding difficulty in placing spare balance at more than 2 1/2 per cent for the night, toward the middle of the week the position was quite the reverse, mainly, it is said, on account of the transfer of credit in connection with the war bonds sales in the Business Man's Week. Borrowers from Wednesday onward had to pay as high as 3 1/2 per cent for accommodation and a small amount of business was done at the bank in loans for a week at 4 per cent. The discount market was quiet but firm.

"While it is possible," they say, "that our Government may not be required to issue bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent, especially if the war should end at an early date, it is also probable that if a higher rate of interest should later be named for future loans, the particular tax-exempt features which the present 4s carry might be altogether removed from subsequent issues. Even a partially tax-exempt bond, as the 4s are, would be at that respect be in demand over fully taxable bond. At all events, the present rate of 4s per cent should certainly be regarded as amply justified in consideration of the fact that the citizens of this country should welcome an opportunity to lend their money even without any interest return whatever, in order to bring about a victorious peace and the perpetuation of the democracy which we all wish to continue to enjoy."

The plant will add about 300 employees to the pay rolls of the United States Rubber Company.

## U. S. RUBBER CO. NEW TIRE PLANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new plant of the United States Rubber Company in Providence, R. I., formerly the property of the American Locomotive Company, will permit of the manufacture of an additional \$20,000,000 of tires annually. It cost the United States Rubber Company about \$500,000. The property adjoins the company's Revere plant, where for some time it has concentrated its solid tire activities. The new plant will become a part of the Revere unit, and will be under the direction of H. W. Waite, factory manager of the Revere plant.

In addition to the manufacture of solid truck tires, the new factory will give considerable space to the development of pneumatic cord tires for commercial vehicles. The new plant has a floor area of 245,848 square feet. It is located on a tract of 10 acres, with a river frontage and with siding connection to the main line of the New Haven road. It is equipped with a large power plant. The buildings are in excellent condition.

The plant will add about 300 employees to the pay rolls of the United States Rubber Company.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox, Mass.—J. P. Williams of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. Easton, Pa.—E. Eader of Snyder Short Rubber Co.; Essex, Indiana—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox, Kansas City, Mo.—D. Barton of McElvane Barton Shoe Co.; Tour; Knoxville, Tenn.—T. B. Hall of Anderson & Varnell; Lenox, Mass.—Chicago—O. S. Anderson and Thomas Webster of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Lenox, Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike, Maine—J. P. Williams of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—J. P. Williams of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. Easton, Pa.—Eader of Snyder Short Rubber Co.; Essex, Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox, Kansas City, Mo.—D. Barton of McElvane Barton Shoe Co.; Tour; Knoxville, Tenn.—T. B. Hall of Anderson & Varnell; Lenox, Mass.—Chicago—O. S. Anderson and Thomas Webster of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Lenox, Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike, Maine—J. P. 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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CHANGED CONDITIONS  
IN RURAL IRELAND

"Rural Reconstruction in Ireland." A Record of Cooperative Organization. By Lionel Smith-Gordon and Laurence C. Staples. London. P. S. King and Son. 7s. 6d. net.

The history of the formation of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, as told by Mr. Lionel Smith-Gordon and Mr. Laurence C. Staples, is a romance in social economics of deep interest which requires no such apology as they offer for having introduced the subject at the present moment. It is no exaggeration to say that the constructive policy inaugurated by Sir Horace Plunkett, and carried out by him with such courage and energy, was essentially the policy of far-seeing statesmanship. He laid the basis of a new social structure which the authors of this volume are fully justified in claiming to be the result of "an Irish movement, created by Irishmen to meet Irish conditions," for it owed little, in practical directions, to any movement of a similar nature in Europe.

The writers justly claim for this movement, based as it was upon the ideal of identity of economic interests, that it has a great moral as well as material side to it. The very basis of Ireland's economic life, hitherto never organized, had been disorganized by neglect and lack of education. The problem, which involved, as Sir Horace Plunkett found it, a great advance from individualism to cooperation, was one which ordinary state activities could not successfully deal with even had the State been ready to make the effort to organize "for common effort on a basis of equality." The moral strength of the movement is seen in the fact that it has produced a new social consciousness which recognizes the community of interests among all the dwellers in the same neighborhood and pays no concern to those political and religious differences which embitter the world in general. Herein lie untold possibilities for the regeneration of mankind through its capacities for cooperation.

The story of this remarkable movement loses nothing of its romance by the straightforward manner of its telling. Starting with a survey of the economic and social conditions of Ireland arising out of a land system and an absence of education which fostered obstacles to the attainment of a healthy national existence and was responsible in no small measure for the tide of emigration which has had such a profound effect upon the social and political history of the country, the authors proceed to sketch the early history of the Irish cooperative movement and to define its ideals with admirable lucidity. After describing the revolution in butter making, the advantages accruing to agricultural societies through the application of cooperation, experiments in applying cooperation to home industries, and tracing the history and results of industrial cooperation in Ireland, they show some of the more tangible results of the movement.

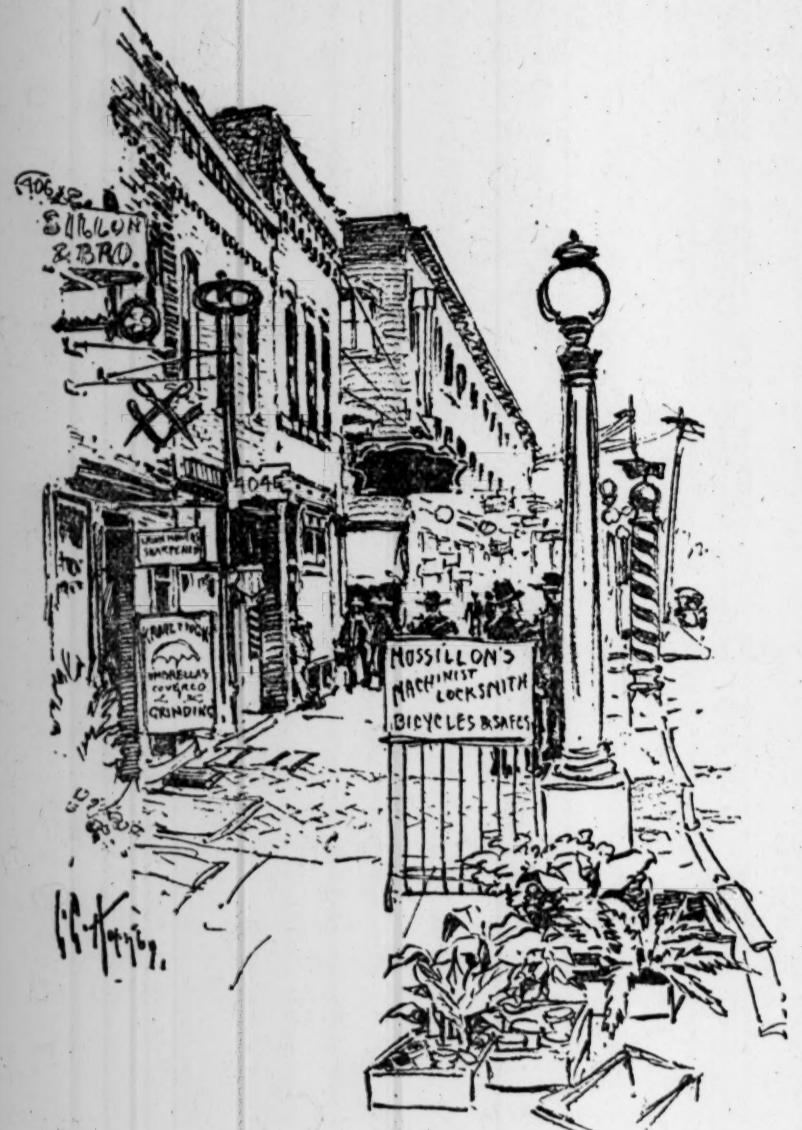
These results the most important will seem to practical idealists to be the remarkable effect which the changed social conditions have had upon the character of the Irish people. A fresh initiative has sprung up, a new energy, and a moral strengthening, qualities which the authors fully realize form the true wealth of a nation as opposed to its mere material resources. The movement is giving birth to a new character which will shape future material conditions, and it is doing so because it has been kept wholly free from the taint of politics, which would assuredly have destroyed its power for good; for it has been peculiarly happy in its freedom from those social and political antagonisms which are inimical to all useful common effort. Side by side with increasing production and better housing conditions are to be seen a remarkable ebb in the tide of emigration and a great growth in the prosperity of the cooperative societies throughout the country which have enjoyed profits that otherwise would "have been absorbed by the capitalist entrepreneur"; and by means of cooperation the smaller farmer has been enabled to share equally with the larger "the advantages of large-sale buying." These are some, and some only, of the many material advantages Ireland has reaped.

The social and educational results which have been achieved are even more important and far-reaching. An outstanding feature of the movement is that it has not been a class one. It has encouraged the diffusion of wealth, in the highest sense of the term, developed self-confidence and self-respect, enlarged men's business capacities and given them a fuller sense of their responsibilities to their neighbors through a growing recognition of common interests. In the authors' words, "The dividing facts of life are being relegated to their true position by the realization of community interest in the economic sphere." They see, and who can say without reason, that "in some such constructive movement as this lies the ultimate hope of sanity, unity and peace," and, they add, the pathway to the cooperative commonwealth.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England — Prof. Gilbert Murray has written an introductory memoir to Phillip A. Brown's study of "The Influence of the French Revolution in English History," which Messrs. Crosby Lockwood announce for publication. Mr. Brown, before the war broke out, lectured on economics in the London School of Economics and at Durham University. On the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted, together with a group of old Oxford friends, subsequently receiving a commission.

The contributors to "Cambridge Essays on Education," edited by A. C.



Drawing by Lester G. Hornby in "Lincoln in Illinois" by Octavia Roberts; Houghton Mifflin Company.

## Little shops of old Springfield

LINCOLN'S DAYS  
IN SPRINGFIELD

"Lincoln in Illinois." By Octavia Roberts. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. \$5.

Written by a woman who as a girl lived in Springfield, Ill., among persons who knew all the ins and outs of the career of Lincoln as lawyer, citizen, friend, neighbor, husband and parent, the text of this book lacks not in homely and intimate touches such as are not to be found in a more formal and inclusive study of the statesman's career. Consequently the book, though limited in its scope and not superlatively rich in new Lincoln data, nevertheless reads well, creates the spell of veracity, and makes you wonder the more that out of such a cabined and confined social circle a man with so universal a human message could have done.

Among the rare books and MSS. sent to Christie's rooms for sale in April on behalf of the Red Cross Society are two pages of the MS. of Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" in the author's own hand, some letters from General Gordon, a MS. copy of the prayer book composed by the Mahdi, an autograph copy of Emil Cammaert's poem, "La Drapera Belge," autograph letters of Marie Therese, written in 1665, Wesley, Marshal Ney, Wellington, Garibaldi, Charles Dickens, Robert Browning, R. L. Stevenson and Rodin.

Mr. Murray, who announces in his list "Some Recollections" by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, is also publishing a volume of correspondence entitled "The Paget Brothers," edited by Lord Hylton. Compiled from family letters which passed between six sons of the sixth Lord Uxbridge and their friends, the letters throw some interesting sidelights upon the 50 years between 1790 and 1840. Each of these six brothers distinguished himself in one or other direction.

M. J. A. R. Marriott's volume, "English History in Shakespeare," which Messrs. Chapman & Hall have held over from the autumn, is one of the many volumes to see the light in the early spring, and "The Last Lectures by Wilfrid Ward," now nearing completion by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward and her daughter, is announced for publication by Messrs. Longmans. The greater part of the volume consists of lectures delivered in June, 1915, at the Royal Institution, and the Lowell Lectures of the winter of 1914-1915.

To their "Peeps at Many Lands" series Messrs. Black have added "Ancient Rome," a volume by the Rev. James Baikie, who has written other books for the series, including "Peeps at Ancient Assyria." This is a series of small volumes intended for young readers.

A volume entitled "Industry and Finance," edited by Adam W. Kirkaldy, Professor of Finance in the University of Birmingham, should prove of use to those interested in economics. It consists of two sections, dealing respectively with industry and finance, and is the result of inquiries arranged by the section of economic science and statistics under the aegis of the British Association during the years 1916 and 1917. Sir Hugh Bell contributes to the industrial section a paper entitled "A Survey and a Warning," and the financial section includes an exhaustive report of a research committee appointed by the economic section of the British Association.

Works upon the Russian Revolution follow in rapid succession, and Dr. E. J. Dillon is adding to their number a volume dealing with the events leading up to the revolt which broke out in March, 1917, and has since added so many perplexing problems to those already confronting the world. Dent & Sons are the publishers.

"The Bomber Gipsy, and other Poems" is the title of a volume of verses by A. P. Herbert, whose contributions to Punch over the initials A. P. H. will be familiar to many. The volume is in preparation with Messrs. Methuen who are also publishing "Fairies," a collection of verses by a man whose work is also known to readers of Punch over the initials R. F.

repeatedly the reference to art as the outcome of the fancy of the artist. That it may be more essentially a groping for greater truths than the halting material concept allows, does not seem to concern him. And one cannot but wonder how his concept of art as the "Gracious Message," the "Santa Conversazione" for gifted minds, of which to ask the question "whether does it lead?" is to commit less majesty, squares with the pronouncements of some of the greatest artists voiced by George Inness when he described art as "something to be loved and cherished because it is the Handmaiden of the Spiritual Life of the age." It is just this lack of appreciation of the spiritual qualities of art, closely linked to the life of all mankind, that would naturally result in the ideal of a museum as an institution of aesthetic efficiency. And one cannot help thinking of the writer who, in commenting upon the lately unpopular Prussian efficiency, has pointed out the fundamental difference between efficiency and effectiveness.

It is not difficult to find, in the popularizing movement to which Mr. Gilman is opposed, a chronological significance. For the field of art, in company with the rest of the world, is strangely stirred these days. The military forces in the Old World, gigantic as they may be in themselves, are but symbols of greater forces that know no nationality, and that are everywhere at odds. One is the inclusive, the democratic thought; the other the exclusive, the autocratic. It is not hard to decide to which division the popularizing of the art museums belongs. Selection and protection are surely the privileges of the museum, but greater than these is communion. A catalogue of impressive nomenclature may be the sign of a successful museum, but perhaps a more significant sign would be the fact that the printer who printed the catalogue had learned to have attractive wall paper on his walls.

The second and technical section of Mr. Gilman's book is more for museum officials, but makes interesting reading for anyone. It is informative, well illustrated, and based on many years of museum experience. The volume as a whole will be the more welcome if it helps bring to a head a latent dissension on the popular value of popularizing museums that is the unhealthy condition obtaining in more than one institution.

MARKS OF EARLY  
AMERICAN SILVER

"A List of Early American Silversmiths and Their Marks," by Hollis French. With a Silver Collectors' Glossary. New York: Printed for the Walpole Society. \$7.00 net.

It is rarely that a writer upon the subject of early American art adds anything new or helpful to what has already been published, so that when a book on early American silver, a work which was badly needed by craftsmen, collectors, and collectors in the making, is given us, it is sure to receive a cordial welcome. To any one who is familiar with the amount of work necessary to identify marks on old silver, a glance through this book shows that Mr. French has spent a great deal of painstaking study and research on its compilation.

Early American silver, like all early American art collecting, has not been looked upon as of much value or importance if one is to judge by the prices the collectors have been willing to pay for it, or the effort expended by them to enlighten the general public on it, or by the interest shown by art museums in its exhibition. But evidently Mr. French is interested in the subject beyond the obtaining of local history, the personal pleasure he may receive in "the chase," or a piece made by Paul Revere. Being at the head of a successful business, the nature of which (consulting engineer) requires a critical and untiring attention to detail, and having acquired a habitually impartial and kindly attitude toward all who may approach him, besides being for many years a critical collector, he is especially fitted for the task of writing on this subject and identifying marks of the early silversmiths. He has one of the most important collections of silver in the country, the assembling of which has given him an experience of inestimable value, together with an opportunity for the study of marks.

In this book the writer does not hesitate to identify positively marks composed of initials only, inclosed in one of the many inclosures used by the early craftsmen. Thus he has identified the mark of David Northcote, Salem, Mass., but does not say why it is not the mark of Dudley Newhall of Salem, Mass., who worked at the same time. While the author has wisely refrained from discussing the whys and wherefores of the subject matter, is not this point a valuable one for the collector to know? The question of identifying marks is a much mooted one and it is doubtful if some of the points in dispute will ever be cleared up, so long, at least, as mere personal opinion is accepted. But a reason given by Mr. French would be seriously considered, even if it were not accepted, by every collector of unbiased mind.

Nothing ever before written on the subject has furnished so much helpful information as the glossary of this volume. Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey, to whom is accredited almost the entire preparation of the Glossary, is dean of the Law School at Yale University and an authority on international law, which might explain the remarkably concise and simple form used in its arrangement. Most happy was the choice of drawings instead of photographs to be used in its illustrations. That this volume was needed, and its worth recognized and appreciated, is proved by the first edition being entirely sold.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

You had read the letter almost to the end and it had been as if A were really seated by your side talking. The missive had not been sermonic, but instead gossipy and newsy, "about people and things," as Stevenson, writing in 1880 from California to Sidney Colvin, said all letters should be. Indeed A's letter was so friendly and confiding that you felt that "penates of the heart were passing to and fro between their sacred chambers," his and yours. The very fact that the letter had traveled thousands of miles across watery wastes and continental ranges to find its way to your door and your heart raised it in value as a piece of literature and as a letter missive.

Moreover, A, whose first name is "Bob," for the first time had addressed you as "Dear Dick," and this made you very happy as you began the letter. You remembered that time in the friendship of Bright and Gladstone, when the latter said to the orator of Quaker stock, "Let us bid farewell to 'Misters,'" and forthwith proceeded to write "My dear Bright" ever after. Your hope was that as this letter began so well with "Dear Dick" it would close equally well. It had an unconventional, chummy beginning. Would it have a formal, aloof ending? Alas, it did, just the same sort that you got in the letters of your tradesmen sending their dunning letters, and in the cold notes from your family lawyer. The superscription "transmitted no personality" as the body of the letter had done. You resented the abrupt change from the crescendo of reality in "Dear Dick" to the diminuendo of superficiality in "Yours truly, Richard Adams."

Sometimes writers make the last words of their epistles the most charming, humorous and fetching parts of the letters they send. The woman who found in a letter from Lowell that he had signed himself, "Yours most everything always" must have felt flattered more than if he had simply written "Yours truly"; and when G. B. Loring finished reading a most intimate letter from Lowell signed, "Your affectionate friend and jackass, Hugh Percival," he was better pleased than if it had been plain "Lovingly, James R. Lowell." These happen to be citations from some of Lowell's letters to friends written in his youth; but he never lost the habit of making his wife and feeling adored the very act of subscribing his name. The fact would be more patent had the editor of his letters not been so rigid in his standard of taste and so unwilling to let the world get at the man Lowell in all those lovable littlenesses that men of talent and genius are prone to. But he has allowed occasional proofs to appear that the author of the "Biglow Papers" in his real, as well as in his imagined, correspondence was wont to be human and sincere to the very last, and that he loved to escape from the trammels of custom and sign himself, "Giacopo il Rigolovinato," or "El Viejo."

Nor was Lowell the only one of the former New England band of major authors who balked quite often at saying the customary words of farewell to his correspondent. Thoreau, in this, as in so much else he did, was an individualist. Not that he was as frisky or facetious or as much given to assuming foreign names as Lowell was. He was not that sort of kicker against the pricks of custom. Where Lowell was Hellenic or even Gallic, Thoreau was Spartan-like. Where Lowell created the new, Thoreau eliminated the old. His correspondents often had to be content with an "H. D. T." Or they got dogmatism and polemics up to the very last and then a careless interjection, such as "I am off barberrying," or "Let us sing," and then the initials of identification, which in most cases were quite unnecessary. For Thoreau's letters never could have been supposed to be the work of Emerson, or vice versa.

Emerson, it will be found, if his correspondence is read, was quite sparing in his expressions of affection when it came to signing his letters. Like Thoreau he seems to have had the opinion that he could be more honest and sincere in loving if he abstained from saying that every lesser person in Boston or Concord was saying. And so, as you run through the Emerson-Carlyle letters, that ranged from 1834 to 1872, it is noticeable how much more effusive is the Yankee than the Scotsman was, and with what customary terminology Emerson usually signed his letters.

Otherwise was it with that other Scot, Robert Louis Stevenson, whose letters are among the most charming ever written, and often so because of the very raciness of their beginnings and endings. He, like Lowell, was not afraid to kick up his heels, and be playful, assuming for the nonce the personalities of fictitious characters and signing himself, as fancy dictated, "Silas Wegg," "Jacob Tonson" or "Tusitala"; and saying "Good-by, my lord." May your race continue and flourish."

The motive of the plaint here made is not for a forced originality of super-script to letters, nor for a return to the more formal signatures of an earlier day, such as Joseph Severn, for instance, used in writing to Mrs. Browne about Keats, signing himself "Your obedient and affectionate servant." But cannot there be more individuality than usually is shown, when friends part in an epistolary way?

## AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—Publishers of textbooks had their say at the recent meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association held at Atlantic City. They

denied "trust" methods and claimed that the 192 firms doing business in the country were keenly competitive. Their product for the elementary schools of the country totals \$20,000,000 a year, a sum less than is spent for chewing gum during the same period. They want fairer postal rates so that what costs the magazine publisher 10 cents need not as now cost them \$1.20.

A timely book, giving contemporary data as to adjustment of university, college and school management to war conditions, is to be had in "Our Schools in War Time and After" (Ginn & Co., \$1.25) by Arthur D. Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, who has the editorial versatility and facility combined with technical knowledge to produce a book of the kind most needed.

The stories of Nat Gould, a favorite with the British "Tommie," have at last found a publisher in New York, and are to be tested by another public.

Edgar A. Guest has assembled his popular war-time rhymes reflecting the love and loyalty of the folks at home in a volume called "Over Here."

Publications in the United States and in Canada to the number of 1200 ceased to be during 1917. Dailies and weeklies were hit hardest by war conditions. Monthlies actually increased in number over 1916.

Charles Dillon in "Journalism for High Schools" has made a serviceable book for amateurs that will aid some of them to become professional newspaper workers.

President Faunce of Brown University sees reconstruction of society coming as a result of the war, and in a field of which he especially is master he has written in "The New Horizon of Church and State."

Duplicates already disposed of by Henry E. Huntington and drawn from his vast and valuable libraries bought en bloc in Europe, have netted him the snug sum of \$408,729. At the next sale the copy of "Comus," by Milton, formerly in the Devonshire Library, is to be sold.

General Pershing has allotted 50 tons of space per month on the transports for France which may be used for literature; and that, in terms of books, means 100,000 volumes.

The latest addition to the membership of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, in the literature section thereof, are Edward Sheldon, the playwright, and Franklin Henry Gidings, teacher of sociology and comparative civilizations.

THE ENGLAND OF  
CHAUCER'S TIME

"Illustrations of Chaucer's England" Edited by Dorothy Hughes with a preface by A. A. Pollard. Longmans. 7s. 6d. net.

In their scheme for supplying the student with "source books selected and arranged according to recognized principles of historical science," the board of studies in history in the University of London will have the sympathy and approval of every one interested in educational matters. There is no doubt that if the series continues to be as ably edited as is the present pioneer volume, by Miss Hughes, Professor Pollard's hope of a wider circle of readers than those for whom it has been primarily designed, will be realized.

In these 300 pages, Miss Hughes has collected a variety of chronicles describing England's military and naval battles, her social, political, ecclesiastical and constitutional affairs, as seen through the eyes of her contemporary writers in the Fourteenth Century—that age, now golden with deeds of valor and brilliant victories, now gray with devastation and want, according as the line of battle swung backward and forward on land and sea.

The present volume is particularly valuable to the student and general reader, owing to the fact that though Chaucer drew, in such full measure, inspiration from the spirit of his age, though in many ways he was essentially the poet of his country and his day, of the events historic and political which were taking place during these years, there is scarcely a passing allusion in his verse.

Of the character of the men who fought at Poitiers and Sluys, there are innumerable illustrations, drawn by a master hand, by one who understood human nature extraordinarily well, but for his canvases, Chaucer loved ever to choose the homely British landscape with its flowering hedges and joyous song of birds, its fair meadows and hospitable wayside inns; the battle field found no place in his imagination nor his heart. And this, not because he was ignorant of it in experience. He had fought in two campaigns in France, on one occasion being taken prisoner for several months by the French, an event which he probably turned to good account by studying the French poets who were to exercise so great an influence upon his genius. As Mr. Drinkwater has written, there was in Chaucer "nothing austere or somber; his song was the springtide of his verse and into it he freely wove spring only of all the moods of nature."

In no particular has Miss Hughes shown wiser selection than in her many extracts from the Froissart Chronicles which more than any other contemporary historical writing, express the spirit of that age of chivalry and romance, as typified by Chaucer, in "the very parfit gentil knight" the beau ideal of Fourteenth Century England, the primal inspiration of French and English verse.

YUKON VOYAGES BY  
ARCHDEACON STUCK

"Voyages in the Yukon and Its Tributaries." By Hudson Stuck, D. D., F. R. G. S. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.50 net.

"There is no gain in attempting to set up a rivalry between the attractions of different places, and appraising the comparative picturesqueness of this and that feature, as I have heard men do between the Alps and the Rockies, for instance," says Archdeacon Stuck, and his statement gives the measure of the spirit of impartiality and good sense with which he tells of what he has observed on his summer cruises along Al

## THE HOME FORUM

## Education

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**E**DUCATION, in the true sense, as understood in Christian Science, is synonymous with spiritual enlightenment. It is the unfoldment of spiritual ideas. It is Mind's revelation of itself as consciousness, in right or true thoughts. Mind's unfoldment is ceaseless, limitless, eternal. It is not, then, an intellectual process. The activity of Mind, in right or true thinking, is not related to, nor does it depend upon, the size, quality or condition of the human brain. True education does not require effort, or exertion. Man's inherent and inalienable right as the likeness of Mind is to reflect spontaneously and abundantly the Truth that is God. "Spiritual sense," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 200 of Science and Health, "is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Spiritual enlightenment, or true education, cannot, therefore, be limited by time or space.

Apprehension of the true facts about education through the study of Christian Science, begins immediately, in one's present human experience, to free one from the doubts and fears which invariably attend false views of education. The dawn of liberating truth begins at once to dispel the mental darkness in which lurk the phantoms of limited ability, limited capacity and limited opportunity.

As spiritual enlightenment unfolds in our present experience the truth about business—"the Father's business"—we see what we call our business manifesting a greater sense of freedom, activity, honesty, abundance and success. But the most harmonious and prosperous material business only typifies, humanly, man's real business, which is to know God, to reflect absolute good. Man's real business, therefore, as the son of God, the conscious reflection of divine Mind, is to express eternally and perfectly the activity, freedom, harmony and abundance of his infinite Principle, Love. That is man's real business and it is a success. It cannot fail because it is sustained, protected and directed by supreme intelligence. Knowledge of these facts constitutes real law and power. This divinely bestowed understanding is available to all through true education and may thus become to every man, here and now, the law which removes fear and limitation and rightly directs all his activities.

As right education brings clearer views of the divine facts underlying what we call church, home, family, we find our churches, homes and families manifesting a better sense of unity, activity, supply, harmony, peace and progress. But the best conducted churches, the most orderly and quiet

homes, the most perfectly adjusted human relationships only point toward the great spiritual fact of relationship comprised in the universal brotherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. Absolutely speaking, then, the only real relationship is that of Principle to its ideas and of those ideas to their Principle and to each other. In this universal family of Mind's ideas there is no discord, jealousy, envy, nor inequality. Every idea is eternally in its right place and one idea can never usurp the place or function of another. Neither can one idea of Mind be dependent upon another idea for existence, supply, happiness or satisfaction. Each is an independent, individual idea forever held in perfect Mind and depending upon Mind, divine Love, alone, for existence, supply and immortal harmony. This truth about relationship is being daily proved to be the law of right and harmonious adjustment to present human relationships, the law which eliminates the worry, anxiety and friction resulting from a false sense of dependence and of responsibility.

As spiritual enlightenment reveals more distinctly the eternal truth about health, we see what we call the body expressing a better sense of health. But the most perfect physical health is only an improved belief. On this subject Mrs. Eddy has written as follows: "An improved belief is one step out of error, and aids in taking the next step and in understanding the situation in Christian Science." (Science and Health, p. 296.) An improved belief, it must be understood, can only appear to human sense. Divine Mind does not believe, it knows. It is not, therefore, subject to an improvement of belief. It is already perfect and immutable. What happens, then, in this human sense of transition and improvement of belief through spiritual enlightenment, is that Truth appears as consciousness and error disappears. When this seeming transformation is completed it will be fully understood that changeless Mind is the only real consciousness. Real health is spiritual wholeness or completeness. It is not found in matter, or mortal mind.

When, as the result of true education, the facts of being are more clearly and more generally under-

## Along the Chocoura in New Hampshire

"From four o'clock until sunset we drove, taking the road that leads around three sides of the fair Chocoura Pond, thence up the Chocoura River to the eastern side of the mountain. Over the mountains the outlines of thunder heads faintly edged with gold showed through a bluish white haze. The mountains looked double their height and thin, for detail, light and shadow, were lost in the haze. Parts of the lake were broken into small waves, and every wave was a tongue of fire borrowed from the red sun. Under the lofty white pines fringing the shore the shade was deep and soothing. From the edge of the water a little bird flew up to a branch, shook itself and presented apparently novel coloring. Not until this scrap of tropic life began to dry and smooth its feathers did it become recognizable as a black-throated green warbler fresh from a bath. At the northeast corner of the lake a broad beach of white sand extends for an eighth of a mile in a crescent form. The water in this bay is shallow and under it the sand is clean. Chocoura's horn was reflected in the heart of this bay, while sleepy pickerel and schools of minnows could be seen poised above the sand. Spotted sandpipers ran along the beach, kingbirds shot out from tall pines and hovered, chattering, with tails wide spread, over the water. In the orchard opposite, a great-crested flycatcher screamed and flew from tree to tree. . . . The muffled drumming of a grouse could be felt by the ear as its heavy throbbing came down from the high woods back of the orchard." Frank Bolles in "The Land of Lingering Snow," is describing what he saw in a May walk.

"The Chocoura River has three phases above the pond—mountain torrent; placid meadow brook and mill pond; and forest river full of amber pools, dams of fallen trees and saw-mill waste, and noisy falls and rapids. The road avoids the forest part and emerges on the mill pond and meadow. The meadow was alive with birds. At the ford a solitary tattler was feeding. . . . He was so tame that I walked to within twenty paces of him before he flew, and then he went but a short distance. The coloring of his plumage suggested tiny waves breaking over a sandy shore. He has not the teetering habit to the extent that his cousin, the spotted sandpiper, has, but he is far from steady in his walk. Barn swallows by dozens skinned the

surface of the meadow. A few red-winged blackbirds balanced on the grass and made more noise than their numbers justified. A heron rose from the farthest corner of the meadow and flew a distance of more than a mile in a semicircle. . . . His measured and majestic flight through the haze, against woods, then sky, then blue mountain-side, was more like the progress of a barge propelled by long, slow-moving oars than the hurrying of a bird."

"From a high hill north of the meadow and east of Chocoura we watched the descending sun mark the close of the last day of spring. On every side the quiet of the forest surrounded us. A house standing near was but an exclamation mark to the wildness of the scene, for it had ceased to be the home of man. Toward Chocoura the land sloped downward until it reached a narrow valley pointing north and south. Then it began to rise, at first imperceptibly, and then more abruptly, until it became precipitous and climbed high against the sky. At its beginning this slope, clothed in soft birches and poplars, was three miles in width, its north and south limits being sharply marked by rocky spurs of the mountain. As it rose these buttresses of the mountain drew together and narrowed it. Finally, as it attained to a precipice of bald rock, the source of the Chocoura River, they came together and united their height and strength with its ascending mass. Upon the mighty shoulders thus formed rested the sharp horn of Chocoura, three thousand feet above the slender valley at its feet."

"It was relief to exchange the train for a Spanish carriage." Charles W. Wood writes in "The Romance of Spain." "Rattling past the old church, we turned into the open country, following the left bank of the Bidassoa—a river whose stone bridge marks the boundary line separating France from Spain.

"On either side our road were fields of Indian corn not yet gathered. Amongst this grew huge pumpkins or other vegetable of a rich red tone. The houses were very picturesque; whitewashed and ancient-looking, with interesting windows, overhanging eaves, old tiled roofs, and vines creeping about walls and trellis-work. Just beyond a row of these charming cottages the road circled round, and before us rose far-famed Fontarabia.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Repentance of the Red Cross

The Red Cross have done the right thing, and have done it frankly. In other words they have arranged that the money appropriated for medical research and vivisection shall be returned to their general fund, so that the stigma of having misused the funds and the energy of the greatest organization of its kind for the furtherance of deeds of mercy in war shall be blotted out. No body of people in the world will welcome this decision with greater pleasure than the readers of this paper. From the first to the last there has been no wish amongst those responsible for its utterances to criticize the Red Cross in anything but a favorable manner. But when, in the opinion of a vast number of its subscribers, the Red Cross utilized its funds and gave the support of its name to methods which an enormous number of subscribers to those funds regarded as the very antithesis of the purpose for which it was brought into being, those subscribers were bound by every demand of Principle to protest, and to continue protesting until the rectification was made.

The Red Cross organization in America owed its origin to Clara Barton. Now Clara Barton has herself told the story of the horror with which, as child, she saw an animal killed for food. The impression left upon her mind was vivid and lasting. Years afterward as a woman she was instrumental in establishing the American branch of the Red Cross, which was to do for sufferers in war what the branches in other countries were doing. It may be imagined, therefore, what would have been the feelings of this woman, to whom the shedding of an animal's blood for food remained an incident of horror, if she could have known that the great organization of mercy, founded through her exertions, was being utilized for perpetrating those horrors of vivisection, compared with which the human belief in the necessity of killing animals for food becomes defensible, humane, and even righteous. It is futile, at this time of day, to pretend that there is any humanitarianism in vivisection. Vivisection owes its practice to the fears of the human race, whose terror of disease and death leads it to close its eyes to the horrors of the experiment table, under the excuse that the animal must suffer for the sake of the human race. As a matter of fact, however, even doctors are divided as to the value of medical research by means of vivisection. Numbers of them condemn it out of hand as brutal in its operations and as barren of result. Nor is there any pretense, amongst those who know, in their confidential moments, that the slightest attempt is made to ameliorate the suffering of the animal. The deadening of the suffering of the animal destroys the very *raison d'être* of the operation, and so the brutality of the system is perpetrated through the callousness bred of familiarity in the operator, and the indifference bred of fear and ignorance in the public.

Anybody who has talked with those doctors who have given up the pursuit of vivisection from disgust, anybody who has seen the result in the shattered nervous system of certain of the keepers of the animals under experimentation, anybody with sufficient imagination to know what torture means, and with sufficient courage to repudiate it, can understand the feelings of thousands of subscribers to the Red Cross, when they found that the institution established by Clara Barton, of all people, was to be utilized for what they considered the most brutal and brutalizing form of existent inhumanity. Just, however, as the political bodies of the past justified the thumbscrew and the boot, the press and the *peine forte et dure*; just as religious fanaticism not merely excused but glorified in the rack and the auto-da-fé, in the embrace of the Virgin of Nuremberg, and the bed of the maiden; just as social ferocity took pleasure in the fight of the gladiator in the circus with men or animals, in the baiting of bears in the garden, and the goading of bulls in the ring, in the fighting of man against dog on the stage, and of cock against cock in the pit, so society today tolerates the vivisection of animals.

One statesman declared, not long ago, that the day was coming when vivisection would be classed with cannibalism; but another statesman, to whom an appeal was made by this paper, during its struggle, asked cynically what was the matter with it, and added that the public was going to have vivisection anyhow. There you have the point of view. But that statesman had better remember that it was once considered respectable to throw men to wild beasts by way of amusement, to boil men alive in the name of justice, and to tear apart men's flesh with red hot pincers in the name of religion. Times change, however, and we, as the old Latin proverb says, with them. Instead of the gladiator we have the prize fighter, instead of the bear garden the bull ring, and instead of the cockpit the vivisection table. These three remain, and the greatest of them is surely the vivisection table.

Decidedly vivisection will be relegated to the atmosphere of cannibalism, and emphatically the statesmen who think that the world is going to have vivisection anyhow, is destined to experience many things himself in his exploration of the meaning of life. All this being so, however, those who are responsible for the Red Cross have done a courageous thing in determining to disassociate it from vivisection. The war council may be forgiven for not "taking a position either for or against the question in controversy." That is their individual responsibility. Their collective responsibility was to the subscribers of the funds by which the Red Cross movement is carried on, and in recognizing the mistake which was made, they have done more than perhaps any one of them is aware to reestablish the Red Cross before the world.

As for the financial liability which has been incurred, it, of course, had to be met, and it has been met by a gentleman, whose sympathies are frankly with medical research of this nature, coming forward and assuming

the burden of the expense, so that the general fund of the Red Cross may be reimbursed for its unfortunate expenditure. Evil communications, none the less, as the copybooks say, corrupt good manners, and the effect of vivisection on the good manners of the community has been seen in its brutalizing element, by the autocratic determination, evinced in certain quarters, to compel people, at the point of the bayonet, to subscribe, against their consciences, to the torture of animals. If any evidence were wanted of the depraving effects of vivisection, it would be seen in this effort mentally to vivisect and torture human beings for refusing to consent to the torture of animals. The General Manager of the American Red Cross has assured this paper personally that such exhibitions have always met with the deepest reprobation of the Red Cross. He has stated this publicly more than once, and has expressed his determination to make it plain again for the future. Still the fact remains that some of those who have been willing to subscribe to the torture of animals, have been equally willing to subscribe to the oppression of their fellow citizens, and all in the name of this great league of mercy.

As was always inevitable, Principle when fought for without fear and for its own sake, has won the day. In the assurance of Mr. Gibson, printed on the first page of this issue, the readers of the paper may reconsider their position to the Red Cross, and may rejoice with the Red Cross in an act which they know will do more than all the vivisection in the world to bind up the wounds of humanity. The three great qualities of the Christian warrior were once described by the great Christian philosopher as faith, hope, and love, the greatest of which was love. But before the philosophy of Paul is translated into the healing of Paul, the vivisection table will have to follow the gladiator and the prize fighter, the bear-garden and the cock-pit, into disrepute.

### Holland and the Allies

GEORGE CANNING, the English Minister, is reputed to have said of Holland: "In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much." Holland has recently afforded two singular exemplifications of this former judgment. She asked too much when Mr. Balfour arose in the House of Commons to announce, not without a touch of indignation in his voice, that Holland had demanded monetary compensation for the loss of a merchant ship which the Germans had torpedoed while under British man-of-war escort. She gave too little when, upon the occasion of the perfectly legal seizure, by Great Britain and the United States, of 600,000 tons of her shipping which she herself had allowed to remain idle, she filed a vigorously worded protest against "an act of violence indefensible from the viewpoint of international law and unjustifiable." For Holland, which has still a reserve of 2,000,000 tons of shipping, by no means gets the worst of the bargain. Her ships, before long, will be returned to her with liberal terms of payment, and with equally liberal terms of compensation in case of loss at the hands of Germany. What, then, one is compelled to ask, is the matter with a country which has an enviable reputation as a sturdy champion of human liberties, and yet does not hesitate to adopt an attitude toward the best friends of her own freedom which is tantamount to comforting and encouraging the enemies of mankind?

To the student of history, it is clear that the historical standard of judgment applied to Holland would be as fallacious or unreliable in connection with that country as with any other. The Netherlands, which under William the Silent did not hesitate to flood its lands and to make the supreme sacrifice for liberty, was a totally different nation from that which struggled with England and Portugal for the mastery of the seas and the surpassing riches of the East. The Holland which was ready to go to war for the sake of religion became equally eager to wage war for the sake of a greedy monopoly of the world's shipping and the spices of the Indies. It was an age when nations were by no means averse to placing selfish national interests before ideals and ignoring inalienable human rights. Holland was no worse and no better than the rest. The fact is that the Dutch, for centuries, have been traders. In the Seventeenth Century they owned more than half of the merchant ships of Europe, and refused to relinquish one iota of their profitable trade as the world's carriers until Cromwell brought about the Navigation Act and challenged their right to monopoly. Holland replied to Cromwell's perfectly legitimate effort to encourage English shipping, with her guns, and again, in the reign of Charles II, she did not hesitate to make of herself the "enemy who were to be utterly destroyed, as Carthage was blotted out by the Romans."

Now the plain lesson of the past is that, though positions are reversed, Holland is still, in essence, the trading nation. She no longer domineers or seeks to dominate, but is domineered over by Germany, which has economically enslaved her. In the unenviable situation in which she finds herself, Holland, though 80 per cent of her people are probably in sympathy with the Allies, is equally determined to put the economic interests of the country first and foremost. There is no getting away from the fact that Holland can apparently make more gain as a complacent neutral than as an open enemy of Germany. The Dutch economic position shows that during the war the nation as a whole has mightily prospered in trade with her bullying neighbor. Gold has simply poured into her lap, and something like 76 per cent of her bank notes were covered by the precious metal even as early as 1916. Above all, she has the outward enjoyment of her liberties, which the Allies would be powerless to protect, were she to throw herself on the side of human freedom, where, if the world is to judge her by one of her greatest living sons, Raemaekers, she really belongs.

### Labor and the Draft

THE United States has begun an immense undertaking. To carry it through will apparently require all the resources of the nation. Responsibility for its successful prosecution belongs exclusively to no particular section and no particular class of the population. Rich and poor,

men and women, adults and even children are embraced by the obligations it entails. Performance of a proper part in the winning of the war exempts nobody and nothing over whom or which the Government at Washington may exercise jurisdiction or control. The multimillionaire has no greater claim to immunity from service to the cause in which the Republic is enlisted than has the mechanic; the loyal cooperation of the laborer is no less essential to the success of the enterprise than is the unqualified and active sympathy of the capitalist. No favoritism can be recognized. No favors can be granted. No slacking, on any pretense, can be countenanced.

A more distinct and positive policy along this line should have been adopted a year ago, and should have been put in force with the first call to war service. The term "selective draft," used in preference to "conscription," had a deep and comprehensive meaning, and one that should not have been lost sight of. If it had been adhered to, scandals growing out of wholesale exemptions and rejections on trivial, or, at least, utterly insufficient grounds, might have been avoided, and the industrial as well as the military demands of the nation would probably have been met. What the proponents and supporters of the "selective draft" desired was practically the universal conscription of eligibles and availables. If the draftee were not fit for military service abroad, he might, under a proper interpretation of the term, be found fit for military service at home; if he were unfit for military service at home or abroad, a suitable place might be found for him in one of the innumerable activities into which the war has forced the Government.

Experience has shown the President and his advisers the weak spots in the draft system, as it has heretofore been applied, and it is now announced that, while the primary purpose of the new program is the "purification" of the second, third, and fourth classes of registrants who are not engaged in any productive industry, attention will be given also to lower sections of class one. The framers of the law believe, so it is stated, that the effect of this change in method will be to solve the nation's labor problem, and largely to increase the output of things called necessities and essentials. The draft machinery will be used, if this policy is adopted and carried out, not only to relieve unnecessary strain upon the mills, factories, and war plants, but to put the industrial slackers to work.

It is not intended to overcrowd the essential industries by turning upon them an extraordinary stream of labor; the purpose, rather, is to keep all branches of service, civil as well as military, essential as well as non-essential, properly balanced. This can be accomplished through the selective process, and administration officers, who have been studying the matter carefully, are said to be convinced that authority should be obtained for industrial classification up to the age of fifty.

Two great ends may be accomplished through the operation of the plan proposed; first, those positively necessary to the carrying on of essential industries, that is, to the conduct of the work behind the fighting lines, will not be drawn into the military service, thereby causing delay and confusion in the operation of war plants; second, the industrial slacker will be taken care of, whether he happens to be an ordinary, individual idler, or a member of the I. W. W. The person inclined toward idleness may not, perhaps, in any circumstances be made a very valuable producer, but he can, at least, be so disposed of as to be of some service, and also be kept from doing mischief. At the present time he is not only a burden upon the country, but frequently is a menace to its welfare. It is unjust to the honest, industrious, and patriotic citizen that the slacker should be at large.

### The Film Folk

ONE sees at once that the Film Folk are not quite like other theatrical folk. They draw neither critics nor the matinee idol devotee, and they get their huge audiences without being either seen or heard. No one, in fact, ever saw them enter the hall or theater where they propose to give a performance. It is presumably understood that they merely file in somewhere at the back of the auditorium, enter a box specially prepared for them, and lie in waiting there until a shirt-sleeved mechanic turns on a light. A ray thereupon shoots through the auditorium, lodging upon a screen, and along this strange, colorless bridge the Film Folk pass silently and mysteriously to the stage, and lo! the play is on!

They never speak, but write down beforehand what they are going to say, or intend to say, and then say it; that is, their lips move, and one takes it for granted that they said it; though there are those wiseacres in the audience who boldly declare that the labial movements had jocular reference to the weather, the morning's news, or the result of the recent elections, in fact to anything but the subject in question. These actors seem to be ever at grips with the submerged elements in society, to be always pursued by a class of people which the average person discreetly avoids. One suspects that their good looks are the real source of many of their trials and difficulties in the play. Film Folk are unusually gifted with good looks, and seem to know it. At every convenient moment there is a halt in the action which would be quite inexcusable on the legitimate stage, the star flashes off, and instantaneously bobs up in an enlarged "close up," and, for a few seconds, one finds himself looking at a gigantic replica of a popular favorite whose beautiful eyes and mouth record the subtle play of the thoughts within. It is surprising, too, in what an excessive hurry the Film Folk appear to be. They have always something to do, or say, and they waste not a moment in saying or doing it. The waiter shoots in with his tray, the lady trips along like a gazelle, the young man of the house leaps up the stairs like a kangaroo, and the master of the house invariably goes out of the front door like a shot out of a gun. All, in fact, seem to lead a life so crowded with exciting incident that there is really no time for social poise, or for a moment they can call their own. Should he or she sit down for a chat or for business, the telephone is sure to ring, or they have to dash off a letter, or read one, or pick up one which some one else has conveniently

dropped; and then to obey some unwritten law of the film stage and confidentially show the contents to the audience. They must speed in automobiles at an unheard-of rate, must jump precipices, endure train wrecks, be shipwrecked, travel backward, be robbed and shot, and burled through torpedo tubes; in short they are never allowed a moment's peace, or time for contemplation or self-improvement. Who ever saw the Film Folk reading a book undisturbed? Who ever saw them reciting poetry on the screen, or singing a hymn, or talking philosophy, or making anything like an effort to improve their own mentalities and ours without Nemesis being visited upon them in the shape of the unseemliest and most trying interruption to which man was ever subjected?

But the Film Folk, after all, have played a great rôle in the war. They have done their "bit," and a very big bit. One may rail at the fatuousness of much of their entertainment, the flimsiness of their plots, the naïveté of their theatrical standards, the big opportunities which they seem to miss. But they have cheered and amused a war-weary world. They have made it laugh, brought it forgetfulness, and "spoken" a universal tongue.

### Notes and Comments

GENERAL SMUTS' method of putting a period to an interview with an Austro-Hungarian diplomatist, who insisted upon beating about the bush instead of coming to the point on the subject of peace, may become serviceable for general use among the Allies. "Good night," remarked the general, as he walked away, leaving the diplomatist still talking but saying nothing. The words recall the once widely popular "Ring-off" in the United States, which was a variation of "This is my busy day—cut it short."

THE I. W. W. leaders on trial in Chicago for violation of the Espionage Law are said to be claiming that if they are not acquitted and set at liberty their followers in the Pacific Northwest will see to it that this year's harvest is not gathered. Unless signs are very deceptive, the Pacific Northwest is preparing to gather a harvest which the I. W. W. wots not of. For example, in the State of Washington the authorities are arresting members of that fraternity in blocks of fifty, and it is hinted that the proceedings are not to conclude with mere arrests, if further provocation is given the law-abiding people of that section.

PETROGRAD has been evacuated and turned, at a stroke, into a frontier city. Russia thus goes back to the days before Peter the Great built his new capital on the Neva, and abandoned the real capital, Moscow, much to the disgust of the Great Russians. The Great Russians must now be feeling a certain satisfaction with even the Bolsheviks. All the non-Great Russian stocks have been abandoned to the Germans, and only Great Russia is left to organize against the enemy. The question now is, Under what category does the Bolshevik government come?

DEMOCRATIC Canada is feeling somewhat anxious about the conferring of hereditary titles upon her people by the mother country, and is even asking for the abolition of these distinctions. Australians have made similar protests against the artificial creation of an aristocracy. The hint ought not to be lost in guiding the future policy of the Imperial Government with regard to the Honors List. Why not consult the various democratically elected legislatures of the Dominions before conferring the peerages or baronetcies?

IN HIS message to King George, acknowledging receipt of greetings upon the occasion of the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the Great War, President Wilson assured His Majesty that everything possible would be done "to put the whole force of the United States into this great struggle." Secretary Baker, it is announced, is daily sending telegrams to Washington urging that troops be dispatched to France as soon as possible. Leaders of the allied governments have made it clear that all troops available in the United States should be sent across the Atlantic as soon as possible. The question, however, is whether everything possible is being done to get every possible soldier available for service away from the United States encampments and cantonments and on ships for Europe as soon as possible. If all the proper means are not being employed, some extraordinary measures should be taken to put them into action as quickly as possible.

REVOLUTIONISTS in Nicaragua are being supplied with arms and munitions from some mysterious quarter. The purpose, of course, is to foment disorder in Central America. The Nicaraguan Government is said to be engaged in investigating the source of supply, and the fact that one of the revolutionary leaders has 4000 men under arms should lead the United States to take more than a passing interest in the inquiry. One of the first things to be done by the Washington authorities, it would seem, is to obtain some samples of the guns and cartridges in order to determine where and by whom they were made.

IT is worthy of notice, perhaps, that many of the widely circulated newspapers, in the United States, which give scare headings and large space to sensational stories about ground glass and poisoned foods continue to print their "medical advice" columns regardless of consequences.

SHIPBUILDERS in Maine are bringing timber for supplying their yards from Oregon. This, a few years ago, would have been regarded as another instance of carrying coals to Newcastle. Time was when Maine had timber enough for its own purposes, and to spare. There is, perhaps, no occasion for alarm at the present time, but would it not be well, even now, for Maine to begin thinking of conserving the soil of the Aroostook? To have to go out of the State for timber is sad, but to have to look elsewhere for potatoes would be terrible.